



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 February 1992

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Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania Sign Cooperation Accord

EA1502210592 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1112 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Representatives from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania today signed an agreement to reactivate and deepen cooperation between the three states. This was done at a meeting of the tripartite committee of experts, where a legal framework for cooperation was drawn. The areas of cooperation identified include political, economic, social, and border security.

[Begin Johnstone Hungu, permanent secretary, Ministry of Planning and National Development, recording] The ministers for foreign affairs of the Republic of Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, and the Republic of Uganda met in Nairobi on 9 and 10 January to map out a common mechanism to accomplish these directives and at the conclusion to their meeting decided, among other things, that each country should set up a national committee of experts to prepare country position papers on ideas of cooperation for consideration.

The tripartite committee of experts met in Nairobi from 12 to 15 February and drew up a common text containing areas of cooperation which will form the basis for reactivation of East African cooperation and a draft agreement for establishing the institutional framework for cooperation. [end recording]

Southern Africa 'Reeling' Under Devasting Drought

MB1402145792 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
14 Feb 92 p 1

[Report by Hans-Peter Bakker: "Drought Decimating Southern Africa"]

[Text] Virtually the entire southern African region is reeling in what could become the most devastating drought in a century.

From Tanzania in the north to the Cape Province in the South, millions of people could face famine as crops are laid to waste and watercourses dry up.

The drought grips much of South Africa, southern Namibia and Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, all of Zimbabwe, southern Zambia and much of Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania.

In former years of shortages, South Africa was often able to provide staple foods to hard-hit countries in the region, but 1992/93 threatens to be one of the worst in recorded history as South Africa faces the prospect of having to import about 3 million [metric] tons of maize for its own consumption.

To make matters worse, the United Nations World Food Programme [WFP] predicts serious congestion on the region's transport system. Most provisions will have to be imported via Durban.

And, said a WFP spokesman, traditional donor countries are already far stretched to provide food aid to war-torn Ethiopia and Somalia and in flood-ravaged Bangladesh, and would be hard pressed to provide the short-term requirements in southern Africa.

The spokesman said it was feared that many people in the region would die before the end of the year. "Even if we get the food, it will be logistically impossible to get it to the areas where it is urgently needed."

Thousands of farmworkers and villagers are facing bleak prospects, and already crowded cities will swell with millions seeking means to survive—with unemployment and crime rising as a result.

The drought also promises to play havoc with the region's hopes of economic and political stability.

In South Africa, hopes of an upturn in the economy are fading and dreams of more favourable trade balance will be dashed as the country imports foods to survive.

Zimbabwe is one of the worst-hit countries in area, with estimates of more than a million tons of maize needed to make up the shortfall and with more than 2 million people already having applied for emergency food aid and another 4 million more expected to make the appeal soon.

In Mozambique, the drought promises to take a high human toll with many thousands of people already displaced by the war, and the cities holding little promise of survival for the stricken rural population.

Regie Mugwara, sector co-ordinator for food security in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference region, is worried that the message of the seriousness of the situation is not getting through to policy-makers in the area.

He said his unit was "quantifying" the extent of the drought to enable countries in need to apply for donor assistance. "But there is a danger that everyone will come asking for food aid at the same time."

Cameroon**Pro-Federalism Demonstration Held in Bamenda***AB1502185592 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[From the "Network Africa" program, hosted by Neil Curry]

[Text] In Cameroon, there has been trouble brewing in the Anglophone northwestern town of Bamenda. It all started this week with the pro-federalism demonstration by the Cameroon Anglophone Movement. There were a number of arrests made, and then the movement yesterday issued an ultimatum that all detainees should be released by 6 o'clock last night or there would be what they described as a massive protest this morning at 9 o'clock. Well, so far there has been no news of any releases. So I called Charlie Ndi Chia, coeditor of the Bamenda-based POST WATCH magazine and asked what the mood had been like there overnight.

[Begin recording] [Chia] The Army disappeared from the streets last night. When I went around, I counted just 10 of them as opposed to the hundreds of them who had been patrolling the streets since the pro-federalism rally was organized here on Tuesday [11 February]. When I talked to a policeman, who would like to remain nameless, he told me that they contacted Yaounde to complain that the way the Army was going on in Bamenda would even jeopardize the (?elections) for 1 March because people would be afraid to come out and go to the polls. Bamenda was very very... [changes thought] like a ghost town last night. It was not the Bamenda that buzzes. People just decided not to get harassed and closed up their drinking places and the street hawkers went away.

[Curry] In the past, there have been demonstrations that have turned into violence in Bamenda. There was more than one last year. Is your feeling of the atmosphere in Bamenda now that things could take off or that things are fairly under control?

[Chia] Things are not under control because the ultimatum that was given by the executive of the Cameroon Anglophone Movement for those guys to be released—for the detainees, more than 100 of them, to be released—by 6 o'clock yesterday has been ignored. So when I talked to one of them, he told me that there is a planned march slated for 9 o'clock this morning. So anything can happen. Normally, from my experience, it usually begins with people coming out to protest, brandishing tree branches and so on, and then the Army confronting them. Then the situation degenerates into violence.

[Curry] The Cameroon Anglophone Movement is not supposed to be a political movement; it is really largely a sort of sociocultural grouping, but it sounds as if they are getting into dangerous grounds, possibly inflaming the situation.

[Chia] Yes. What strikes me is the fact that this thing was launched very very peacefully all over the Anglophone

territory, in every nook and cranny of the Anglophone territory, it was launched. In Buea, for example, in Bamenda, in Bansa, and so on. But the security forces or the government singles out Bamenda. Nothing has been going on in Buea; they launched and then went home peaceful. It was the same here. But then, shortly after the launching, the Army surrounded the town and started picking up people.

[Curry] But if you say the troops have now largely moved off the streets, then everything this morning looks fairly quiet.

[Chia] Quiet, yes. In fact, when the guy talked to me yesterday, I could see through this window at least 15 of them moving around here. But now, there is not a single troop out, but I do not know what will happen after 9 o'clock. [end recording]

UPC To Participate in Legislative Elections*AB1502170092 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 0530 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Text] The Cameroon People's Union [UPC] has decided to participate in the 1 March legislative by-elections in Cameroon. The decision was made yesterday in Douala after a vote by the steering committee of this party. Seventy-seven percent voted in favor, and 17 percent against. There were also six abstentions.

The UPC secretary general, Frederic-Augustin Kodock, was therefore authorized to hasten all the procedures for the 1 March elections.

Congo**Higher Council Chairman Not To Run for President***AB1502170292 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Text] Yesterday, Monsignor Ernest Kombo, the chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic, confirmed that he would not run for president in the upcoming elections in June. Here is Ernest Kombo speaking to our correspondent Yves Roger Yebeka:

[Begin Kombo recording] In these turbulent times, a lot of people are saying that I am going to run for president. Apparently, for these people, I have some chance of winning and, therefore, they must start criticizing me and bringing me down in order to weaken me during the presidential elections. Let me make it clear to them that I cannot become president because I will not resign as bishop of (?Ouambo). I will also not [words indistinct] as a bishop. Third, I would be surprised if my brothers in Christ authorized me to become president of the Republic. [end recording]

Armed Forces General Meeting Begins 18 Feb

AB1802182692 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] During last month's political and military crisis that erupted between the Armed Forces and the government, the soldiers demanded the holding of a general meeting of the Armed Forces. The meeting began this morning in a relaxed atmosphere. Eve-Roger Edeka reports from Brazzaville:

[Begin recording] [Edeka] To a large extent, the peaceful settlement of last month's political and military crisis is taking place in a relaxed and calm atmosphere, as was noted at the opening session of the Armed Forces general meeting this morning. Added to this is the moderate tone of the statements made by Prime Minister Andre Milongo and Defense Minister Raymond Damas Ngollo who, in succession, asked the participants to rid their discussions of emotions and demonstrate a sense of responsibility so that the meeting may enable the former popular army to really become a republican army. According to Minister Ngollo, the new Congolese Army must be at the service of the people by participating in economic and social operations. But to him, the most important thing is that the general meeting of the Army must not be a place for fruitless discussions.

[Ngollo] We solemnly promise to guarantee peace and security during the entire transitional period. Meanwhile, [words indistinct] so that this general meeting does not become the place for fruitless discussions. We take this ultimate opportunity to [words indistinct]. As a result, we must endeavor to ensure a frank, respectful, in strict discipline, mutual respect, and tolerance, and total [words indistinct] so that the entire Congolese Armed Forces may [words indistinct].

[Edeka] It is worth noting that among the problems to be discussed by the Armed Forces general meeting is the reinstatement of more than 500 soldiers who were dismissed following the various revolutions in the Congolese political history. [end recording]

The minister of defense, who we have just listened to, called for an army that is at the service of the Congolese people. Prime Minister Andre Milongo also said the same thing and spoke of the honor of an army that is devoted to the defense and protection of the national territory. [passage indistinct]

Rwanda

President Habyarimana Receives Zairian Minister

EA1602065092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
15 Feb 92

[Excerpts] There was a presidential meeting this afternoon at Ururwiro village in Kigali, where the head of state, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana met the

Zairian foreign minister, Mr. Bagheri Adeito [name as heard]. The Zairian minister handed to President Habyarimana a personal message from his Zairian counterpart, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, on preparations for the next Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes summit to take place in Kigali on 14 and 15 March. [passage omitted]

Concerning the situation in northern Kivu, the Zairian minister thought that the region was recently the object of incursions perpetrated by elements from neighboring countries. According to the Zairian minister, the identity and origin of the assailants is not yet known. Security measures have been strengthened in northern Kivu along the border to prevent fresh incursions.

Zaire

Human Rights League Claims 32 Killed 16 Feb

AB1802180592 Paris AFP in French 1727 GMT
18 Feb 92

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Feb (AFP)—Thirty-two people including children were killed and about 100 others were wounded by gunfire on 16 February in Kinshasa when a march by Christians was repressed, according to a new toll supplied today by the Zairian Human Rights League.

According to the League, "policemen and militiamen seemed to be following specific instructions, and were particularly keen on priests and other religious people, whom they fiercely beat, tearing apart their cassocks. They broke all the crosses and crucifixes held by the demonstrators."

Furthermore, the League claims that "plainclothes policemen, armed with Uzi machine guns and AK automatic rifles, riding aboard ordinary and sometimes unlicensed vehicles, were seen at the place of repression by many eyewitnesses."

Holy Alliance Condemns Killings

AB1802170692 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT
18 Feb 92

[Text] Kinshasa, Feb 18 (AFP)—Zaire's opposition Holy Alliance on Tuesday condemned the massacre by troops of Christians who demonstrated Sunday [16 February] in what the opposition said was a call for the resumption of the democratic process.

Soldiers of the elite Special Presidential Division (DSP) led the ruthless repression of the marches after Kinshasa church services, killing at least 15 unarmed people and wounding many others, according to witnesses.

The Holy Alliance said in a statement that the "peaceful march...for peace and hope" represented a "demand for the resumption of the national conference" on democracy suspended by the government last month.

The head of Zaire's episcopal conference, Monsignor Laurent Mosengwo, also said the marches were "a peaceful demonstration of support for the resumption of the work of the national conference".

Mosengwo, chairman of the national conference that began last August but has seen several suspensions, late Monday said the "many deaths and injuries" among marchers were "irrefutable proof" of the people's commitment to democracy.

The Roman Catholic Church and the provisional executive of the national conference, which has gathered almost 3,000 delegates from political parties and other organizations, did not call for the marches. Observers said they were organized by militants from parish to parish.

Germany on Tuesday condemned the killings with the "utmost severity" in an unusually tough Foreign Ministry statement which took note of a "particularly grave violation of human rights".

Ambassadors of the United States and Belgium, with the French charge d'affaires, had talks Monday with President Mobutu Sese Seko, diplomatic sources said, without giving details.

The European Community as a whole also "vigorously condemned" the military crackdown.

Zairian authorities have said the security forces opened fire when they came under attack from protestors with knives, a charge strongly denied by top human rights officials and witnesses.

The crackdown came as Marshal Mobutu, who has ruled since 1965, was under increasing pressure over his political and human rights record.

The democracy forum was suspended on January 19 after a failure to resolve problems of representativity within the conference, which the opposition put down to stalling tactics by the authorities.

Prime Minister Views Responsibility

LD1802233892 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1900 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Interview with Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond by unidentified correspondents on 18 February; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] The march by Christians last Sunday and the repression that followed remain topical. What is your government's responsibility?

[Karl-I-Bond] I agree with the word march but not with the word repression. There was a march which I would describe as illegal.

You should know that when the rumors were strongest and we came across a communique—a signed communique—by what is called the Innovative Forces of the Sacred Union, we were led to believe that there was only

talk of support for a lay organization which was to demonstrate on Sunday. As on the face of it the communique seemed to have something to do with the church, we contacted the cardinal archbishop of Kinshasa to know if the Catholic Church was taking responsibility for the march, for there should always be someone to take responsibility in a business like this. If anything happens, as unfortunately it did happen on Sunday, at least there will be someone responsible to discuss things with.

In this case, the Catholic Church, through its most authoritative voice, that of the archbishop of Kinshasa and cardinal of Zaire, denied any responsibility for this march. We turned to the Protestant Church—same message. We approached the Muslims—same message. We approached the Kimbanguists—same message. Here were the four most important, official churches denying all responsibility for the march.

Who, then, was behind this march? The governor of the town received a nearly anonymous letter from lay persons who wanted to organize it, but they were not an organization recognized in law. Therefore, the governor refused to authorize the march.

A march which is not authorized is illegal. Zaire is an organized country. We have laws. Once the law is not observed, we are in the jungle. As we know, the law of the strongest applies in the jungle. It is the responsibility of the government to make sure that the law is observed and to enforce the authority of the state at all times. Any government that fails in this is not a government.

The government I have the honor and privilege to lead takes responsibility for all its actions. To make sure that the law is observed, I have instructed the interior minister, the defense minister, and the justice minister to implement the laws of the republic most thoroughly.

I want to tell our population that as long as we struggle in the economic and social spheres to try to find solutions to the enormous problems facing our country's crisis-ridden economy, I shall continue—and I firmly insist on this—to enforce the law most rigorously. I am firm, and shall continue to be so, because we all want to advance toward a democratic process, but not in a disorderly manner.

This government did not want bloodshed. This government does not want bloodshed. Those who caused blood to be shed on Sunday will be answerable. They bear responsibility for these deaths, which I deplore and regret. Well, those who organized this march bear responsibility for it and will answer for it to the law. Priest or civilian, the law is the law for everybody. They will be brought before the courts and all those who took responsibility by signing the official documents which circulated will be brought to justice and will be answerable in law. It shall be so, for this is the responsibility of any government which calls itself responsible, and my government is a responsible one.

[Announcer in studio] Regarding the resumption of the national conference, I suggest you listen to the passage in which Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond sums up the contacts between the various parties concerned with the work of the National Conference.

[Karl-I-Bond] You know it was decided on 19 January to suspend this conference. Since then, this has been the object of an exchange of arguments between the provisional bureau of the National Conference and the organizational power, the prime minister. Faced with the impasse, the head of state intervened by meeting Monsignor Monsengo, the chairman of the provisional bureau of the conference, and the head of state also had a long meeting with me. A result of these meetings was the government communique which you know perfectly well.

Monsignor Monsengo was given the job of moderator, and we had long talks. I explained to him what I understood by this moderator role. He also gave me his viewpoint. He started his work, he met various people, the parties which are outside the government, that is those who belong to the Sacred Union, and also others belonging to the civil society. He met several personalities and also the parties of the government coalition. Following all these meetings he met the head of state again, and then he met me last Saturday, on the eve of the sad events on Sunday. We talked at great length, and the conclusion you know about. It resulted from his action.

I cannot speak for him, as he is better qualified to speak than I am, but as you asked me the question I will give you an answer.

Some of the delegates, or those he consulted, think that the work of the National Conference must be resumed immediately and unconditionally; others think that the work of the National Conference can be resumed, but that a number of preliminaries must be solved first and that, in any case, the National Conference must be reorganized so as to take three elements into account. First, the numbers must be cut down considerably because of seriousness of the work to be done and also due to budget constraints; second, the conference must be as brief as possible—my predecessor, Professor Lumumba Lukoji, suggested three weeks in his opening

speech; finally, the geopolitical element should be taken into account, that is, all regions should be properly represented.

One last element is the very contents, vision, and objectives of the National Conference. Why do we go to the National Conference? Some think that we go there to take power, to try to overthrow institutions and to replace the men in power with others. Others think that the National Conference is there to lay the foundations of a third republic: a constitution, an electoral system, a timetable for the elections, and perhaps even an election committee to supervise the elections.

Therein lies the controversy. We cannot reach such a consensus unless we all arrive there with clear ideas.

Prime Minister on Resuming National Conference

*LD1802194292 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 18 Feb 92*

[Text] Nguza Karl-I-Bond does not totally rule out the resumption of the national conference, but he wants the regional balance to be changed. He said this to our special envoy Caroline Dumet:

[Begin Nguza recording] There is a large section of the population that wants the resumption of the national conference, and it has a right to want this. What is also true is that there is another section of the population that is just as important, not only from the Shaba, where I come from, and I told you about the Shaba's importance, an important section of the population, from Shaba, and Kivu, and Haut Zaire, and Equateur, all those are a part of the conference because they believe the geopolitical element is important and respect the principle of a regional balance. Well, all these people also have an opinion, and we must take their opinions into account. They first of all want this condition to be sorted out, before the national conference resumes. I cannot be [word indistinct] personally. I cannot be against the national conference. I fought for the national conference. I fought for change, but I have always insisted that I do not like violence. [end recording]

[Announcer] Belgium's protest must also be noted after, I quote, the unacceptable treatment of two Belgian priests who were arrested on Sunday in Kinshasa. They are being expelled and should take the plane for Brussels this evening.

Kenya

Moi Receives Nigerian Message on Rwanda, Somalia

FA1902105092 Nairobi KNA in English 0946 GMT
18 Feb 92

[Text] Nairobi, 18 Feb (KNA)—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House Nairobi received a special message from President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria. In the message, President Babangida who is also the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, sought President Moi's support in the search for an African initiative in finding a peaceful solution to the civil wars in Somalia and Rwanda. The message was delivered by the Nigerian minister for foreign affairs, Major-General Ike Nwachukwu.

Present were the minister for foreign and international cooperation, Mr Wilson Ndolo Ayah; an assistant minister in the same ministry, Mr Joseph Muliro; and the head of civil service and secretary to the Cabinet, Prof. Philip Mbiti. Also present were the chief of protocol, Mr Mutuma Kathurima and the Nigerian high commissioner in Kenya, Mr Clarkson Umelo.

Foreign Minister Affirms Neutrality on Somalia

EA1902061092 Nairobi KNA in English 1525 GMT
18 Feb 92

[Text] Nairobi, 18 Feb (KNA)—Kenya has reiterated its impartiality in the ongoing Somali conflict and expressed support for the ongoing peace efforts in that country. The minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mr. Wilson Ndolo Ayah, told the press to disregard unfounded rumours claiming that Kenya was supporting one of the factions in the Somali conflict. The minister emphasised: "Neither President Moi nor the government of Kenya supports ousted President Siad Barre or any of the factions." Mr. Ayah said this today when he met Mr. Muhammad Ali Hamud [Abdi], the minister for foreign affairs of the Somali Republic.

The minister recalled Kenya's participation and President Moi's support for peace efforts at last year's Djibouti meeting, where several Somali factions met to try to resolve their conflict peacefully. He said the current fighting had compromised the peace accord reached in Djibouti, hence the current fighting. Mr. Ayah said Kenya would do all it could within its limited resources to accommodate the large influx of refugees which is said to be over 70,000.

The minister emphasised that peace in Somalia could only be attained by [the] Somali people and expressed Kenya's support for any effort aimed at reaching a cease-fire. He also said the Kenya Government was ready to cooperate with authorities in Somalia to facilitate the return of identifiable goods or properties which may have found their way into Kenya.

In reply, [the] Somali Minister expressed appreciation of Kenya for hosting a large number of refugees, and for helping on coordinating humanitarian aid to Somalia. He reiterated his belief in [the] implementation of the Djibouti peace agreement as the basis of reaching a peace agreement.

Somalia

Prime Minister Arteh Discusses Peace Prospects

PM1802163292 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
12-18 Feb 92 pp 34-37

[Interview with Prime Minister Omar Arteh by unidentified AL-MAJALLAH reporter in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] [AL-MAJALLAH] Could you first tell us about the current situation in Somalia; and are there any hopeful encouraging signs that the battles might stop in the near future?

[Arteh] The situation is very bad at present. The situation in Somalia is tragic in every sense of the word, because of the escalated fighting and battles between the warring factions. The devastation is indescribable. The war has destroyed everything. [passage omitted]

Frankly, the situation calls for urgent and immediate aid from the Arab and Islamic worlds and from the international community to stop this bloodshed by every possible way and means.

[AL-MAJALLAH] How do you view the latest UN resolutions, and how willing is your government to cooperate with the United Nations to stop the battles between the various Somali parties?

[Arteh] I can say that these resolutions are a positive step toward rectifying the situation in Somalia and a good start in the efforts to stop the fighting. These are creditable efforts by the international community and are in the interest of international legitimacy. However, they did not come from a vacuum. They are the result of gigantic efforts by our government throughout the months of the ill-omened conflict in our country. Efforts were also made by the Somali tribal leaders and ulema and were ultimately in harmony with our own efforts throughout the crisis. We are prepared to implement these resolutions to put an urgent and natural end to the war in Somalia. [passage omitted]

[AL-MAJALLAH] What is your comment on General Aydid's recent call for a cease-fire and his willingness to negotiate?

[Arteh] I hope it is sincere, because that would eliminate many problems and dangers threatening Somalia at present, particularly in view of the increasing numbers of

people killed. Over 20,000 people have been killed in the few months of the Somali conflict, and thousands have been wounded and displaced. If sincere, that call would indeed be a positive step toward ending the fighting, but we must not rush matters and we should wait, because we fear there could just be a truce after which the situation would be worse than before. We have heard similar calls before, but they were not carried out and did not materialize.

[AL-MAJALLAH] With regard to the United Nations, do you guarantee protection for the work of the UN forces in Somalia, and do you guarantee that they will not be the target of counter-operations by the parties to the conflict?

[Arteh] The guarantees are there, and everyone in Somalia is prepared to deal and cooperate with them. The majority of—or, rather, all—Somali people are fed up with the war and the fighting. What is important now is that the UN forces should start arriving and working according to the resolution. They should get there quickly so that we can secure a permanent cease-fire and put a final end to the Somali crisis.

[AL-MAJALLAH] Are you satisfied with the Arab League's recent moves and resolutions and its call for a national reconciliation conference attended by all Somali parties?

[Arteh] The League's move came at the right time and was, of course, positive and effective. [passage omitted]

[AL-MAJALLAH] During your recent talks with Egyptian officials, did you request military aid from Egypt and, if so, how much?

[Arteh] We made no such request. We do not need military aid as much as we need mediatory efforts to end the conflict in Somalia. Egypt plays an active and pioneering role in the Horn of Africa. We concentrated on efforts to end the conflict and the adoption of calls by the Arab League and international organizations for a halt to the fighting in Somalia and the preservation of Somalia's unity. That is what I focused on in my meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa.

We do not need military aid. Somalia is full of arms, and that is what contributed to the escalations and continuation of the battles all this time.

[AL-MAJALLAH] Is it true that you asked the Arab League secretary general to form an Arab peacekeeping force for Somalia? Do you prefer Arab or international forces?

[Arteh] I discussed with the Arab League secretary general all aspects of the Somali conflict and ways of ending it. We discussed all Arab and international solutions. We would agree to the presence of any force, whether Arab or international. What is important is to stop the fighting and to preserve Somalia's unity. We would like some Arab forces to join the international forces, if the Arab states wish to do so. [passage omitted]

[AL-MAJALLAH] Would you agree to a national reconciliation conference to restore peace and tranquillity to Somalia, similar to the Djibouti conference?

[Arteh] I believe the Djibouti conference laid the foundations of national unity. It was truly a historic conference which achieved its aims and objectives, and its resolutions were implemented.

[AL-MAJALLAH] Are you prepared to participate in a coalition government including the various opposition factions?

[Arteh] If it is a good government serving the Somali people's interests and unity, then we are prepared to form such a government with the participation of all groups and fronts.

[AL-MAJALLAH] It has been claimed that there is some tension in Somalia's relations with some neighboring states. How true is that?

[Arteh] We have no disputes with any neighboring states. Our relations are good with all of them, and we have fraternal links, interwoven relations, and a common future. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Revolutionary Party Holds National Conference

Nyerere Speaks

EA1802165092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 0927 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Speech by Julius Nyerere at the Revolutionary Party national conference in Dar es Salaam on 18 February—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] I wish to propose that in order to defend the nation's peace and unity, conditions for the registration of parties should be as follows:

First, a political party should not be allowed to operate if it is regionally based or seeks support by using religion. Tanzanians embrace various religions, and some of them are atheists. Some of them are here among us. [laughter] This is their right, but our party has no religion and our country has no official religion. This is an indispensable principle for the sake of our country's unity and peace. Tanzanians have accepted this position. All political parties must also accept it. We shall need to be more vigilant in the multiparty context than we have been in that of one party. Political issues must be shunned [as heard] completely during elections and during political activity between elections, as this is rejected under the present arrangement.

Second, a political party should not be allowed to operate if it is based on tribalism, or [words indistinct] or

region or any part of the United Republic. The Revolutionary Party [CCM] is a party belonging to the whole of Tanzania. Contenders will disagree with CCM on many issues, but not on this one. All our parties must be national parties, embracing the whole of Tanzania. They will contest for votes in leading Tanzania, not in dividing Tanzania or in leading a certain tribe. Dividing a country is treason. Our country's Constitution, under any administration that may take over, must always ensure that treason is dealt with sternly and swiftly. [applause and shouts of "CCM"]

There are certain laws, and Brother Salmin Amour mentioned them. Innocent children must learn to gain experience. God has made laws and those breaking them must be punished immediately. Thus, a child learns that when he plays with fire, he burns himself [applause], and when he plays with a knife, he cuts himself. If he slips, he hurts himself then and there.

Third, a political party should be accepted if it accepts the basis of equality, rights, and respect of all citizens. This means we cannot accept a party that does not accept freedom of worship or the equality of rights and responsibilities of citizens in our society irrespective of one's color, ethnicity, or any other consideration.

Fourth, no incitement, provocation or creating chaos against individuals or against political or economic groups or against the state itself should be allowed by the political parties, just as individuals and groups within society are not permitted to stir up animosity or incitement of any kind. The political parties we want will be parties that will convince citizens by weight of argument as opposed to dictate. [applause]

Under such conditions, major reforms in the political structure can be made without threatening our country's peace and security and all Tanzanians without discrimination will be free to join a party of their choice or not to join any party. Joining a political party is a voluntary matter of people with identical political or ideological convictions. [passage omitted]

Zanzibari President Speaks

EA1802220092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0814 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Speech by Dr. Salmin Amour, second vice president and Zanzibari president, at the Revolutionary Party national conference in Dar es Salaam on 18 February—live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency, father of the nation, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, Revolutionary Party [CCM] Chairman Brother Ali Hassan Mwinyi; CCM Vice Chairman Brother Rashid Mfaume Kawawa; CCM Secretary General Brother Horace Kolimba; our (?CCM founding) elders; foreign diplomats; Assembly delegates, please allow me to take this opportunity to wholeheartedly thank you for giving me this opportunity [word indistinct] to address the session of this official

meeting, which at this particular time is the greatest event in our country. [passage omitted]

Brother Chairman, we, your brothers from Zanzibar, believe that many Tanzanian citizens have now reached political maturity in their country, sufficient maturity to make decisions on their country's welfare. The [words indistinct] of causing turmoil and chaos comes from those who either have not yet understood or do not want to understand. But inasmuch as such people are few in number and governed by ideas of agitation, chaos, egoism, and ambition for wealth, I believe that they will not be able to prevent the majority of the people making the CCM victorious [applause], the CCM, which is the liberator of the poor and the advocate of all citizens.

Although we know a lot of money is being brought in from outside with the aim of stirring up strife and that [word indistinct] have started (?eating) that money, it would be surprising if people decide to sell their freedom out of a lust for money. On the contrary, it is the man who eats the contents of the hive that is the clever one. [proverb as heard; prolonged applause] If such money is brought to you, eat it.

The government of Zanzibar will make sure that the citizens' state of Zanzibar will not be removed by any deceitful means [applause] emanating either from outside or from within, either by money or threats. The government of Zanzibar will stand firm in safeguarding peace and tranquillity and in upholding justice, rights, and equality for all citizens on the basis of democracy. Only those who play with fire will get burned [prolonged applause; audience chants "CCM, CCM, CCM"]

The citizens of Zanzibar are ready to cooperate with their brothers of the mainland in their bid to enter the multiparty system. We, your Zanzibar brothers, are not afraid of making decisions. We shall decide without fear on any matter affecting the welfare of the citizens. Zanzibar will respect the decisions of this meeting and will agree to follow the multiparty system. In this respect we ask that the following be taken into account:

First, the multiparty system must help the Tanzanian nation towards progress as opposed to regress. [applause]

Second, the unity of the Zanzibar people will remain in place as we inherited it from our forefathers. By this I mean the islands of Zanzibar, that is to say the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the smaller islands within their orbit, all of which form the Zanzibar citizens' republic. [applause]

Third, the union of Tanzania will be maintained for the sake of increasing national power to the benefit and in the interests of both wings of the United Republic.

Fourth, the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania should be a national constitution and not that of the ruling party. [applause]

Fifth, amendments to the union's constitution will be made with the consent of the united parties and with the aim of strengthening rather than destroying the union. [applause]

Sixth, the multiparty system should not be used as a means of weakening unity and later to break our union.

Seven, opposition parties, as the chairman said, should be nationalistic parties so that they can serve all the citizens of Tanzania at the same time [as heard], as is the case with CCM today. [applause]

Eight, political parties should not be based on tribes, religions, or regions.

Nine, there will be a need to draw up all the guidelines so as to ensure that everything needed to be followed for the welfare of the nation is strictly adhered to in the [word indistinct] political system and justice in the country.

Ten, regarding the Zanzibari position, (?it is understood) that the intended aim in this move to accept political changes hails from the concerned party: CCM's own willingness to further open what used to be only one door by allowing the multiparty system after (?receiving) the views of 70 percent of the citizens who had voted for the continuation of the one-party system, and to use common sense and wisdom in assessing the changing international political scene.

Eleven, the decision to follow the multiparty system is being made by the CCM sufficiently empowered and mandated by the people. Due to its ability to safeguard peace and justice, the CCM is called upon to help implement such changes until election results are announced.

Twelve, the Zanzibari side believes that the intended aim of the changes is to ensure that CCM defeats all opposition parties for the sake of safeguarding the peace and tranquillity of our nation. The Zanzibar side calls on the delegates at this meeting and all CCM members to cooperate as one and actively demonstrate our good intentions (?by) accepting the multiparty system.

Brother Chairman, I would like to assure this meeting that in Zanzibar the government will cooperate hand in hand with the citizens to promote the entire process of political change for the sake of truth and justice.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, the chairman, and the delegates at this general assembly for listening to me. I request that all citizens accept the multiparty system and to cooperate. Let us pray to God to take us peacefully through this trial period so that these changes do not signal the beginning of trouble in our country but [word indistinct] of good hopes, which will be something good to remember in the history of our nation for having safeguarded peace, tranquillity, and unity. God help (?us). Thank you for listening to me. [audience chants "CCM, CCM, CCM"]

Uganda

PRC Supervision Minister Arrives on 6-Day Visit

EA1902131792 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] The Chinese minister for supervision, Mr. Wei Jianxing, has arrived in Uganda for a six-day official visit during which he will hold talks with the inspector general of government [Augustine Ruzindana]. Mr. Wei Jianxing, who is leading a four-man delegation, will also meet President Yoweri Museveni and exchange views with other leaders during the meeting.

Welcoming the delegation on arrival at Entebbe Airport, Mr. Ruzindana expressed his appreciation for the importance the Chinese minister of supervision attaches to the office of the inspector general of government. He said the visit will enable them exchange experiences to know what happens in their supervisory role in the two countries. Mr. Ruzindana informed the delegation that for the last 30 years of independence there has not been stability in Uganda, but under the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government the country has preached the need for the process of reform. He thanked the Chinese Government for the assistance it has rendered towards Uganda's rehabilitation program, particularly in the area of road construction.

World Bank's Preston Says No Aid Until Consensus*MB1402190092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1845 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[By Tony Hudson]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 14 SAPA—South Africa will not be considered for World Bank aid until political consensus in the country has been reached says its President Mr Lewis Preston.

In an exclusive interview with SAPA on Friday he said, however, that the bank was preparing itself for action as soon as this occurred.

Mr Preston said that his visit to South Africa was exploratory and that the World Bank was continually updating its information on this country so that there would be no delay when the time was right to place money in SA [South Africa].

"We want to be ready in time to be able to respond as quickly as possible and do not want to have to wait when the situation is right for us to provide aid" he told SAPA.

He said that the main target for the bank would be to provide financial aid to the poor.

Mr Preston also said: "We wanted to be sure that we would be welcome. This is why we have met with various parties during my visit and I have noted that all the various interests are in line with each other's".

During his 24 hour stay in this country, Mr Preston met ANC [African National Congress] President Mr Nelson Mandela and members of his National Executive Committee, Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis, Reserve Bank Governor Dr Chris Stals and minister for trade and industries and economic co-operation, Mr Derek Keys. He also spoke to Mr Julian Ogilvy-Thompson, Musa Myeni, Gertrude Shope, president of the ANC Woman's League and her deputy, Albertina Sisula.

Mr Preston said he had been pleasantly surprised at the speed at which change was taking place in South Africa, but the bank was being careful in its approach: "We cannot move until the environment is correct for the World Bank to re-enter the country".

Mr Preston also told SAPA that violence was a worry to the bank: "You could arrive at the state where the country becomes ungovernable." He pointed out, however, that this situation had not yet occurred and could well not happen when political consensus is reached.

He feels that South Africa is one of the keys to the development of sub-Saharan Africa but the growth of the local economy depends on the ability of the decision makers to take the appropriate measures.

He said the South African economy is larger than the rest of sub-Saharan Africa put together but was market by underutilisation of capacity.

PRC Trade Delegation Arrives for Talks*MB1402055792 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 13 Feb 92*

[Text] The People's Republic of China is showing a keen interest in investing in this country. The 12-man trade delegation which arrived in South Africa this morning is the first to visit this country from mainland China.

[Begin recording] [SABC reporter Tanja Glavovic] The mission is led by Mr. Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Chamber of International Commerce and of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The delegation includes representatives of the mining, textile, electronics and banking industries.

What specific sort of businesses are you looking to expand between China and South Africa?

[Zheng] You can see from the composition of our delegation, so the members covers from the gold mining and also the electronics, textile, light industry and metallurgical, those industries.

[South African Chamber of Business Chairman Ron Haywood] It opens opportunities for us into a market which is some 1.1 billion people strong with a gross national product of over 500,000 million dollars per annum. [end recording]

Meets With Business Group*MB1402135292 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1250 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 14 SAPA—Business leaders from mainland China who are visiting South Africa will meet the government at ministerial level.

It is the first visit to South Africa by mainland China's business sector, and is aimed at boosting trade between the two countries.

The 12-member delegation, which arrived on Thursday, will spend eight days in the country, and will meet a cross-section of the business community. The South African Chamber of Commerce [Sacob] is hosting them.

A spokesman for Sacob told SAPA on Friday that no appointments had been made with the country's political organisations as the trip was "purely business".

The group's meetings with the government were part of "normalising trade relations with mainland China", the Sacob spokesman said.

South Africa already has diplomatic relations with Taiwan, but President F.W. de Klerk said in Taipei last year that South Africa would trade naturally with any country.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha announced in December that mainland China would establish informal offices in

South Africa. This they did at the beginning of this month when "the China Centre for South African Studies" opened in Pretoria.

The delegation met the SA [South African] Foreign Trade Organisation in Johannesburg on Thursday, and Barlow Rand on Friday, the Sacob spokesman said.

Later on Friday they leave for Cape Town, where they will pay a courtesy visit to the Department of Foreign Affairs at the weekend, and meet the director-general, Mr N.P. van Heerden.

On Monday the group is scheduled to hold talks with the minister of tourism and administration, Dr Org Marais, and on Tuesday with the minister of trade and industry and economic coordination, Mr Derek Keys, and the director-general of trade and industry, Dr S. Naude, the Sacob spokesman said.

While in Cape Town they will also meet the city's Chamber of Commerce, C&I Mutual and Safmarine.

On a more relaxing note, they are due to tour the wine route and visit Table Mountain.

Back in Johannesburg on Wednesday the Chinese delegation will meet Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation], the Chamber of Mines and the kwaNdebele National Development Corporation.

They will go down a mine on Thursday, meet Anglo American executives, and will be briefed by the Chamber of Mines Research Institute. In the evening the delegation will attend a mayoral reception in Johannesburg.

The delegation jets out of South Africa next Friday.

Ends 2-Day Visit To Cape Town

*MB1902091692 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 19 Feb 92*

[Text] The South African Chamber of Business says several specialized trade missions from China will visit South Africa soon. A delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade has just completed a 2-day visit to Cape Town. The delegation held talks with Administration and Tourism Minister Org Marais; Trade, Industry, and Economics Affairs Minister Derek Keys; and Foreign Affairs Director General Neil van Heerden.

Swiss Official Interviewed on Apartheid, Investment

*MB1202113692 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0540 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Interview with Swiss Deputy Foreign Minister Claus Jacobi in Pretoria by South African Broadcasting Corporation's David Hall-Green in Johannesburg on the "Good Morning South Africa" program—live]

[Text] [Hall-Green] Switzerland is one of the countries which elected not to participate in economic sanctions against South Africa. Currently visiting South Africa is

the Swiss state secretary and this morning he is in our Pretoria studios. We say a very good morning to Professor Claus Jacobi. Good morning, sir.

[Jacobi] Good morning, sir.

[Hall-Green] You are the foreign minister of Switzerland, if we can use that title? Is that exactly the same as state secretary?

[Jacobi] Well, the state secretary is the highest ranking civil servant. I am the deputy foreign minister of Switzerland, yes.

[Hall-Green] The deputy foreign minister?

[Jacobi] Deputy foreign minister, yes.

[Hall-Green] Is your visit to South Africa the result of recent visits by South Africans to Europe and Switzerland, and meetings in Davos? Is it as a direct result of this?

[Jacobi] No, it is not a direct result of it. I think it is a very happy coincidence that Davos took place before my visit, which was already decided some months ago. But the aim of my being here is to express to the South African people and the South African Government that we would like to express the appreciation of our government and of our population for the enormous changes which are taking place in your country. I think we have to express that we would like to encourage the South Africans to continue on this path.

[Hall-Green] In terms of newsworthiness, sir, how has South Africa ranked in past years? Is it pretty much a nonevent in Switzerland, generally?

[Jacobi] Well, I have to say that, of course, the Swiss Government has always been a very staunch supporter of the antiapartheid policy, but as you mentioned in the beginning, Switzerland decided not to participate in the economic boycott of South Africa, since we have always considered that economic boycott measures do not fulfil their purpose, and that those who suffer most from such a boycott are the poor segments of the population. But we have always followed a policy which has been along the lines of the world community, which in fact has condemned the apartheid policy.

[Hall-Green] What has been the level of Swiss involvement as far as Swiss nationals, resident for whatever period in South Africa, is concerned, and also in terms of obviously limited business interests in this country?

[Jacobi] Well, the Swiss business community in South Africa is quite important, and when I met the Swiss colony of Johannesburg and Pretoria last Sunday, I was amazed to meet almost 700 people. Our business community has remained active here in South Africa, although the difficulties have been quite considerable.

The interests which we take in Switzerland in the economy of South Africa is not so much an interest to export goods to South Africa, but to invest in South Africa, and, as you may know, Switzerland is per capita the most important investor abroad, all over the world, and in absolute terms, Switzerland ranks as number four or five in South Africa. For that reason, we in Switzerland follow very closely what will be the future economic policy of the future government.

[Hall-Green] So, would further and increased involvement in South Africa then follow those lines? They would be mostly monetary, rather than importing from South Africa, or manufacturing, or whatever?

[Jacobi] Well, I think the flow will be that we will certainly import raw materials, but more in semi-finished products, from South Africa.

[Hall-Green] Could you be specific, more specific?

[Jacobi] Yes. South Africa ranks, in Switzerland, in terms of South African exports, as number eight, and we are also the eighth supplier of goods to South Africa. But, as I mentioned before, it's not so much the trade in goods that is important to Switzerland, it's more the investment of Swiss capital in South Africa, and the continuation of the movement which took place many years ago, when the Swiss multinational firms established themselves here in South Africa. We would like to see this capital export from Switzerland continue, but for that we need to have stable conditions, I mean stable political conditions, and in the economic area, a policy which is credible and, especially, predictable.

[Hall-Green] Sir, what do you think will be, or is already, the reaction of members of the European Community, in that Switzerland stood back and did not engage in economic sanctions, but now appears to be eager to step into the South African situation? Has there been any adverse reaction from other European members in this way?

[Jacobi] No, I think we never have witnessed adverse reaction in this area, and I'm also glad to tell you that even when I met the leadership of the ANC [African National Congress], be it in Davos or here in Johannesburg, this item was never mentioned.

[Hall-Green] So you didn't come under criticism from the ANC?

[Jacobi] No, we didn't come under criticism, but on the other hand, of course, I did not fail to tell the ANC people, but also the government people which I will meet tomorrow and the following day in Cape Town, how important it is that we can be aware of the future economic policy of South Africa. I think I must here insist on the importance of this predictability, of the importance of the free market economic principles, that you do not in South Africa consider profit making as being a crime.

[Hall-Green] What about Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]? If we can turn to peace talks

in general, we had the peace accord back in September last year, which does not really seem to be getting moving, if one can use that expression, and now Codesa. What are the preceptions of these peace talks in Switzerland particularly?

[Jacobi] Well, I think we are very impressed by the fact that, for the first time now, all the various players sit together at the table. We regret that not all the players are sitting at that table. I think we in Switzerland have, in fact, been on the consensus-basis policy for many, many years, and what we always have said—namely, that you should sit at the negotiating table without any preconditions—has now been fulfilled. If you do that, then you probably will also be able to reach a compromise. We in Switzerland, of course, are very, very encouraging the process which now has been started in South Africa, and we express the hope that it will lead to a successful result, although we realize that this cannot be achieved in a few weeks' or months' time. It is a time consuming procedure.

[Hall-Green] What's the time scale for commitment on the part of your government, in terms of investment, if one bears in mind the continuing violence in this country?

[Jacobi] Well, I have to tell you that this is the most single fact which did strike me very much—namely, to see that there is so much violence. We, in Europe, and particularly in Switzerland, do not realize how vehement this violence is, and the only thing I can tell you is that, of course, we, like your own leaders, are very much in favor of calming these violent movements. I think that once Codesa has made progress, and that it has addressed, also, the subject of violence, which is one of the subjects in the terms of reference of the working groups you have established, I think that then this stability should take place, and that the destabilization, which in fact this violence has now the effect of taking, can disappear. But what I would like to say is, that you should not get influenced, and that you should not give up the process of Codesa, only due to the fact that there is violence. I think the violence should not be [word indistinct] by slowing down of the Codesa process.

[Hall-Green] Thank you very much for being on Good Morning South Africa with us this morning. May we wish you an enjoyable rest of your visit. Thank you.

[Jacobi] Thank you very much indeed. Good-bye.

ANC Welcomes EEC Consensus Resolution on RSA
MB1402081192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0741 GMT 14 Feb 92

[SAPA PR wire service issued by African National Congress: "ANC Press Statement on EEC Resolution on South Africa"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] Press Statement on EEC Resolution on South Africa—The ANC welcomes the consensus resolution on South Africa of the European Community that was adopted with the support of all parties in the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday.

The ANC welcomes particularly Clauses 4 and 6 of the resolution which clearly link the sanctions issue to progress at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and the establishment of an interim government in South Africa. It is the hope of the ANC that the European Community will not implement the decision to revoke the 1986 sanctions until an interim government is in place and that no new initiatives on sanctions will be taken by the community until an interim government has been installed in South Africa.

The ANC calls on the South African Government to take heed of the issues raised by the European Parliament especially the release of all political prisoners and the full implementation of the National Peace Accord.

The government must take particular note of the concern expressed by the European Community on the white veto on negotiated constitutional changes and adjust its policy on this matter accordingly.

The ANC expresses its gratitude to the European Community for its caring and concern for the people of South Africa in these difficult times. The ANC is even more grateful to those parties and individuals who sponsored the resolution and negotiated a consensus on it.

Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity

P.O. Box 61884

Marshalltown 2107

14 February 1992

ANC, IFP Agree on Meadowlands Committee

*MB1402172492 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1656 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress, Friday, 14 February 1992: "Re: Meadowlands violence"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] today agreed to set up an interim steering committee for the restoration of peace in Meadowlands today at a meeting held at Bapedi Hall Zone 3 Meadowlands. The steering committee consists of three members from each side.

The meeting agreed that the terms of reference of the committee would be

- to set up a local Meadowlands dispute resolution committee as a matter of urgency
- to approach all interested groups/parties particularly the hostel committee in an endeavor to bring peace.

—that both the ANC and the IFP would counsel its membership both inside and outside the hostel about the need to create peace in the area.

—to work towards peace in the interim until such jurisdiction is transferred to the prospective local dispute resolution committee of Meadowlands.

—that in the process of establishment of peace it shall look into ways and means of ensuring the return of looted goods on either side. The meeting further resolved that the police and the SADF [South African Defense Force] remain in the area. Issued by the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Region Department of Information and Publicity

IFP's Buthelezi Notes 'Concerns' About Codesa

*MB1402161792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1135 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Inkatha Freedom Party: "Press statement"]

[Text] Durban—14-2-1992—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] was doing everything it could to ensure that Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] leads to successful negotiations about the constitutional future of South Africa.

However, in a meeting with US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Hank Cohen in Washington yesterday (13th), IFP President and kwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi also said that the IFP had "a number of concerns, and even grave misgivings, about Codesa and its proceedings."

"We state quite clearly that the continuing insistence of the ANC [African National Congress] that Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing; MK] remains intact is quite unacceptable. Umkhonto is a private army and it is quite intolerable that the ANC expect us to sit down and negotiate with them and to reach agreements about peace and democracy while they themselves continue to maintain an army which has caches of arms and ammunition scattered around South Africa."

The IFP was accordingly pursuing this matter at Codesa, and was furthermore not prepared "to sign any code of conduct for the Defence Force while the Umkhonto issue remains unresolved."

Dr Buthelezi said the IFP's amendments to the Declaration of Intent should not occasion any difficulty for the NP [National Party], ANC or the SA [South African] Government. "We are therefore not inhibiting what others want to do. We are not adopting a difficult, non-negotiable stance which will inhibit the freedom of other political parties to pursue their own objectives in Codesa."

A further very important reservation was that Codesa was insufficiently representative of the whole South African political spectrum.

"We have tabled a demand for the admission of his majesty the king of the Zulus and his delegation as a full working delegation at Codesa. It is for us unthinkable that in this day and age kwaZulu and its citizens will again be subjected to arbitrary decisions about the very existence and future of kwaZulu."

Since Codesa reaches decisions on the basis of consensus, not by way of voting, "the number of delegates are irrelevant when it comes to the decision-making process in it. All we want is the right of His Majesty the King and a Zulu delegation to participate in debate about their future and to participate in any decisions that would affect its future. That is our democratic right and we are claiming it."

"I will not be able to attend Codesa if this matter remains unresolved."

Dr Buthelezi also raised the question of the Conservative Party [CP] and Codesa, noting that he was doing all he could to persuade Dr Treurnicht to participate.

"I have no alliance with Dr Treurnicht and the IFP has no alliance with the Conservative Party." Neither were the two parties acting out any pre-arranged commitment between themselves.

The IFP leader stressed however that "unless we bring about national reconciliation during the final phases of dismantling apartheid and establishing a new, non-racial, multi-party democracy, we will not end up with the national will to make the democratic constitution we adopt, work."

"I really do warn against rushing ahead with constitutional changes which would in effect amount to political action against South Africa's right-wing parties. They are a political reality and they must be dealt with because it would be foolishness in the extreme not to do so."

Without making explicit reference to the right-wing, Dr Buthelezi stressed: "We dare not risk counter-revolutionary backlashes and challenges to the new status quo by those who are logistically and strategically capable of mounting armed resistance which would make the best or worst that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] could do look like child's play."

Codesa's decisions he added, could not be binding upon those not drawn into its proceedings, including the CP, but also the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], as well as on regional governments not represented on it.

The whole question of the status of Codesa was another matter that also required urgent attention.

"We are adopting very firm positions on the status of Codesa because we see the very real danger of Codesa being turned into a political arena rather than a forum

about negotiations." There were irreconcilable differences between the ANC, the SA Government and the IFP on how to proceed.

"We state our deep concern about the extent to which there is behind-the-scenes conniving between the government and the ANC to give the international community ongoing perceptions of negotiations at work incorporating what the outside world sees as the two prime political actors in the country. We regard the South African Government as having moved into working relationships with the ANC which are problematic for South Africa."

Dr Buthelezi stressed that he was not negative about the situation in South Africa, and that he was raising these points "in support of the negotiations process."

Demands ANC Disband Military Wing

*MB1502064992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0158 GMT 15 FEB 92*

[Text] Umlazi Feb 15 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi has demanded that State President F W de Klerk enforce the disbandment of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK), the military wing of the African National Congress [ANC]. This was his message on Saturday [15 February] at an Umlazi memorial service for assassinated Natal Inkatha leader Winnington Sabelo, who was gunned down by an unidentified man in his shop last week.

Mr Buthelezi is presently on visit to the United States and his address was read on his behalf by IFP national chairman, Dr Frank Mdlalose. Mr Sabelo was one of the most prominent IFP leaders to have been murdered while in office. His death triggered renewed violence in the strife-torn Umlazi community, and was closely followed by the assassination of Imbali African National Congress leader Sikhumbuzo Ngwenya.

In a strongly worded criticism of the role and function of MK, Mr Buthelezi said: "The South African Government must now be told quite simply that enough is really enough. More must be done to halt violence. That more must begin with the state president, Mr F W de Klerk, following through his stated intention at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] in December. There the state president said that Umkhonto we Sizwe must be closed down."

He said the IFP had formally complained to the national peace committee about the continued existence of MK. "We have long called for the closing down of Umkhonto and the elimination of political training for killing that takes place when private armies of political parties are trained for what they call revolution, but what is really assassin's work in civil society," he alleged.

"It is our point of view that Umkhonto was never legitimised as any kind of army in South Africa. The armed struggle was called for by the ANC in exile

without South Africans ever being given the opportunity to approve or disapprove. Umkhonto has never fought any battle of liberation anywhere in South Africa. We do not know it. It is only a sinister secret private army of the ANC. It must go," he charged.

Mr. Buthelezi claimed Mr Sabelo was killed by professional assassins as part of a calculated political campaign to intimidate Inkatha in the Umlazi and greater Durban areas. On Thursday this week the IFP had received an anonymous telephone call, naming other Inkatha leaders who would be assassinated, he said. "Whoever it was who phoned spoke in a calm and educated voice and nothing could be more sinister than that. Winnington Sabelo was not killed in anger. It was not an act of vengeance. It was a calculated political act. It was an act of intimidation against Inkatha Freedom Party in Umlazi and the greater Durban area."

Making an impassioned plea for the bloodletting to stop, he warned the continued violence was threatening to destroy the national peace accord and current negotiations for a democratic South Africa. He said the IFP had lost almost 200 office bearers through violence during the past years. "Enough is enough. This hideousness must now stop. It is these acts of brutal political violence, perpetrated for political reasons by political organisations, who sign national peace accords and send their members to serve on regional dispute resolution committees and local dispute resolution committees, that will finally tear up the peace accord and rip right into the negotiating process to destroy it," he said in an apparent reference to the ANC.

The IFP would rather "die where it stands" than be intimidated, he stated, and called for the bolstering of the IFP support in Umlazi in response to the killing. "Let us gather our strength to drive those who kill for political puposes right out of Umlazi. We can not tolerate their killing presence," he said.

ANC Responds to Buthelezi Press Statement

MB1402161992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1516 GMT 14 Feb 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress, [ANC] Friday, 14 February 1992: "ANC response to IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] press statement"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] considers it imperative to respond to some of the issues raised by Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi in a statement released from Durban today.

The IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] is well aware that the question of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] is a subject of bilateral discussions between the ANC and the government in terms of Paragraph 3 of the Pretoria Minute. It is, therefore, not on the agenda of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. It is difficult to see how the IFP can pursue this matter at Codesa. The linkage between the MK issue and IFP's

refusal to sign the Declaration of Intent is a spurious one. Codesa records show that when the IFP did not sign the declaration it gave the reason of the inclusion of the king in IFP terms and the reference to a "united South Africa" in the declaration. As for MK being a private army evidence shows that the kwaZulu private army, the KZP's [kwaZulu Police], are directly implicated in the perpetration of violence. The ANC is prepared to negotiate the final settlement of the MK issue with interim government and in the context of new security arrangements in the country.

The question of the participation of the Zulu king at Codesa is a matter for Codesa to resolve. It is encouraging that Chief Buthelezi recognises that numbers are not all Codesa is about. It is our hope that this realisation will lead to a moderation of the IFP position on this matter. The statement that Chief Buthelezi will not attend Codesa unless the issue of the kings is resolved the IFP way contradicts his good wishes to Codesa.

The ANC, deeply shares Chief Buthelezi's concern with reconciliation of all South Africans. The nonparticipation of the rightwing in the negotiation process is something that cannot be dismissed. However, it would seem that the IFP is prepared to apply the concept of reconciliation liberally when it comes to the CP [Conservative Party] and to throw it overboard where the ANC is concerned. The ANC cannot help but note with concern the similarity of threatening language and the confluence of objections to Codesa between the CP and the IFP. The IFP must recall that the rightwing has not been excluded from Codesa but has rejected the concept of a negotiated settlement out of hand. Issued by the Department of Information and Publicity PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 14 February, 1992

ANC's Mandela Cited on 'Self-Determination'

MB1502131892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1222 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 15 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] opposed black majority rule as much as it did white majority rule—although it stood for majority rule, Congress President Mr Nelson Mandela said on Saturday [15 February]. Mr Mandela was addressing a press conference at his Soweto home, outside Johannesburg, following discussions by the ANC's National Working Committee [NWC], which met for three days last week.

The ANC leader said the NWC had discussed the necessity for allaying minorities' fears—especially those of white, coloured and Indian groups—of majority rule.

Other items on the agenda had included the rightwing, a whites' only referendum, self-determination, and political alliances.

Mr Mandela reiterated the ANC's rejection of self-determination for any ethnic group.

He said the only acceptable self-determination was that undertaken by the entire nation.

Although the ANC did not underestimate the rightwing, as the movement could cause a great deal of harm, the Congress did not overestimate it as "no force in South Africa could stop the march forward of the peace process".

Mr Mandela said the rightwing was dangerous in terms of the Nationalist Party's appeasement of Conservative Party's demands.

He added there was also the threat of neo-Nazi parties launching an armed struggle against a future democratic government.

Mr Mandela reiterated the ANC's objection to a whites-only referendum which could veto decisions taken by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

He said such a practice would be unacceptable in any democratic country.

The ANC president said the NWC had also discussed the issue of political alliances such as the ANC-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]-SA [South African] Communist Party alliance and the Patriotic Front.

SADF Says Chemical Weapons Probe 'Inconclusive'

*MB1502121392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1117 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 15 SAPA—An investigation by the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] into the use of chemical weapons near the South African border in Mozambique was inconclusive—but it was unlikely the weapons were responsible for the deaths of Mozambican soldiers, the SADF said on Saturday. The investigation followed claims that Mozambican soldiers died in January at Macaene, about 10km from the border. The soldiers died after guerrillas from Mozambique's rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] movement fired rockets at them from the direction of the border. The warhead exploded above the soldiers, it was claimed, releasing a dense cloud of black, poisonous gas.

South Africa agreed to a request from the Mozambican Government to help investigate the claims. According to the SADF statement, a South African team visited, examined and interviewed four victims of the attack between January 22 and January 24 near Macaene. The symptoms of another six patients were reviewed, and post mortems performed on two soldiers who died in the incident.

Because of the instability in the area, the South African team was not able to cross the border to examine the site from which the rocket was launched, nor was it able to pin-point its location from South Africa. Although helicopter flights were restricted to South African air space, it was felt a large number of bodies near the border would be easily seen. Nothing was sighted, however.

The SADF concluded that although there was reason to suspect that an "unusual incident" did in fact occur, there was no evidence of chemical weapons having been used. "The patients described a variety of strange symptoms, but these do not fit the picture of any known chemical agent. At the time of examination, no patient or corpse showed signs attributable to known chemical exposure. Although chemical exposure cannot be excluded, it can also not be confirmed from the evidence seen."

According to the SADF statement, the evidence of Mozambican soldiers did not support allegations that a vehicle or aircraft had crossed the border from South Africa during the incident. "Three of those interviewed, including a captain who gave the most convincing account of the incident, directly stated that although an aircraft and a vehicle had been seen travelling near the border on the South African side just before the incident occurred, they had most definitely not crossed the border and were not involved in the incident in any way."

The statement said the SADF did not have chemical weapons. "The SADF has, however, studied the subject of chemical and biological warfare to be able to act defensively against such weapons should it ever be necessary."

HNP Demands Probe Into 'New U.S. Embassy'

*MB1402071792 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER
in Afrikaans 5 Feb 92 p 5*

[Unattributed report: "HNP demands investigation into new U.S. Embassy"]

[Text] Last week the HNP [Reformed National Party] Chief Secretary Louis van der Schyff demanded that the Department of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with other parties, launch an urgent investigation into the activities and nature of the new U.S. Embassy being built in Pretoria.

Mr. van der Schyff's demand follows continuing speculation as the embassy nears completion.

DIE AFRIKANER has already carried two reports on the fort being built by the Americans in a white Pretoria suburb. Since these reports more developments have come to light which have focussed more attention on the building and left the residents of Arcadia and Hatfield very concerned. Enormous cameras have been installed right around the embassy, which allows surveillance of the entire perimeter from a control room. In addition, a tempered steel fence has been erected, as well as a lower concrete wall with unusually strong reinforcement. Nearly all material for this construction has been imported from America. Local traders have not benefited in any way from the building of the fort.

The building's roof is rimmed with razor wire, and in several places positions large switchboards have been installed and linked to a circular electrical instrument.

An expert has stated that this circular instrument is a special air conditioner which purifies the air electronically to protect people inside the embassy, even in the event of chemical warfare.

It is believed that by August the construction costs stood at 114 million rands, an unusually large amount, taking into account the size of the building. It is almost certain, therefore, that there are other mysterious projects linked to the construction of this building. The fact that no one, not even blacks, is allowed on the premises without security clearance, indicates that the Americans are hiding something.

It is doubtful that the South African Department of Foreign Affairs is ignorant of all the secrecy at the embassy. Indeed, it has been suggested that the government is fully aware of what is taking place, and that Mr. Pik Botha's department has even contributed financially to the project. While this has not been confirmed, it does not seem improbable, in view of Mr. Botha's extremely good contacts with the U.S. State Department, as well as the entire De Klerk government's blind acceptance of everything prescribed by the United States.

HNP's Marais: De Klerk, ANC Fighting Whites

MB1402133292 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER
in Afrikaans 5 Feb 92 p 1

[Unattributed report: "De Klerk Waging War Against Whites"]

[Text] While the ANC [African National Congress] is waiting to gather its spoils of war, De Klerk, true to his treasonable nature, is still conducting a war, but this time not against the ANC but in concert with the ANC, against the Boers.

The deliberate arrests, laws, actions, are but just the preliminaries to the eventual physical handing over of the Afrikaner to the ANC and the Communist Party. The government complains about bombs which people plant, while it, the government, is responsible for creating such a situation through legislation, making it impossible to remove the regime.

Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel uses the police as a means to intimidate whites—obviously under pressure from the ANC—and to please Mandela. As if that is not enough, Hernus Kriel also fraternizes with Communist Party leader Joe Slovo, the same man who headed the group which planted the Church Street bomb in Pretoria in 1983.

He resorts to the most extreme measures to trace and find the people responsible for bombing a mixed school, but he tolerates it when the ANC's MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC Military Wing] openly prepares for war,

and the SACP [South African Communist Party] announces that its objective is not the peaceful sharing of power, but to seize power through force after rendering the country ungovernable.

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has already slaughtered about 200 policemen in what seems to be an official PAC murder campaign, but Hernus Kriel has done nothing against the PAC. Right under his nose in Soshanguwe, about a kilometer from the Pretoria city center, MK set up a military camp in the Zone RR township. Mr. [Jaap] Marais [leader of the Reformed National Party, HNP] announced amidst overwhelming approval that he demands the arrest of PAC leaders over their campaign against policemen, and that Chris Hani be detained over the camp in Soshanguwe, and over the numerous hidden arms caches.

"The government also does nothing to protect farmers on isolated farms. Murders and rapes continue unhindered. Murderers and revolutionists such as the PAC and MK get off scot-free," Mr. Marais said, "but the police are searching for rightwingers."

"We are not going to participate in Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. We will not capitulate, or enter into lost peace agreements. We will continue our fight outside the meeting hall, and we will defeat De Klerk and his regime," he announced amidst deafening applause.

"We say no to Mandela's government, no to Communist indoctrination of our children at school, no to the injustice to our language.

"The biggest condition for our success is that we form a joint front, political parties together with cultural organizations, trade unions, farmers organizations—to drive out De Klerk. This is the great challenge to the nation."

South African Press Review for 19 Feb

MB1902121592

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

ANC Urged To Abandon Nationalization Strategy—African National Congress, ANC, President Nelson Mandela "admits that nationalisation is unpopular," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 February. Therefore, if it is "unpopular and outdated" why is it still being used as a "strategy"? "If Mr Mandela had the guts simply to announce that nationalisation had been abandoned as ANC policy, he would be surprised at the immediate change there would be in the perceptions of the ANC by investors and the business community."

THE STAR

Criticism of Education Minister Retrenchment Plans—Referring to the education minister's announcement that

4,000 white teachers are to be laid off, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 February in a page 12 editorial believes "blacks observing this curious spectacle may regard it with wry amusement." From one perspective the education minister's announcement has a "simple justification. There are too many teachers in one racial compartment. Therefore, give them a golden handshake and get rid of them." Effectively the black education "crisis" has "now spread to the white community." THE STAR believes a solution could have been found "in the creation of a single education department." This would have allowed for the transfer of teachers from overstuffed schools and eliminated the need to dismiss teachers who now have to change jobs if they want to join the black education department.

PAC Must Take Stand on Killing of Policemen—A second editorial on the same page has had "enough of the sick games the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] seems to be playing." Either the PAC supports the Peace Accord or it wants to be "associated with political murder." Three more policemen have died this week and an anonymous spokesman claimed responsibility on behalf of the PAC's military wing. "The public is entitled to know precisely where the PAC stands. So far the organisation has declined to distance itself from the terror campaign. This amounts to condoning murder, and no amount of prevarication can disguise this."

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Government's Education Retrenchments—"South Africa must be the only country in the world where schools and teachers are retrenched when one of its critical needs is acknowledged to be improved education and training," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 February. "Government's latest move on education is on a level with its attempts to save money by allowing our roads to fall apart, and cutting the overtime pay of an understaffed police force in the midst of a crime wave."

SOWETAN

Retrenchment of White Teachers Reduces 'Bloated' Public Service—The education minister's announcement that 4,000 white teachers are to be laid off "is a sign that at last the Government is facing up to the fact that the public service, bloated by feeding off the apartheid 'gravy train' over many years, must be trimmed," states a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 19 February. While the retrenchments are "regrettable," the "equalisation of expenditure on education inevitably entails sacrifices particularly by an over-indulged white community." However, SOWETAN rejects the "Government's attempt to restructure education by stealth. It is again tinkering with education by converting white Model B schools to Model C (state-aided) schools. The conversions are a transparent attempt to shift public facilities like schools

to white communities and in this way limit the options of a future government that wants to introduce equal education."

PATRIOT

Murder of Whites Oversteps Serious Crimes—"The murder of whites has overstepped, a long time ago, the boundary of normal serious crime, and now involuntarily creates the impression of a sort of campaign," declares a page 12 editorial in Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans on 17 January. "The killings are much worse than Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC army—MK] could ever dream of with its 'armed struggle'. The continuing atrocities against whites have clearly nothing to do with black resettlement, unemployment, and poverty. To claim this is racist, because the Afrikaner, who was in similar situations following the English war and again in the thirties, did not engage in these types of misdeeds." "Those that continually acknowledge the apartheid evil must realize that they are giving justification to those who believe individual whites must pay for 'misdeeds' of the past."

DIE AFRIKANER

Editorial on Establishment of White Homelands—Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans on 5 February in its page 2 editorial says the Convention for a Democratic South Africa's, Codesa, Declaration of Intent on the indivisibility of a future state, and Cyril Ramaphosa's remarks that "under no circumstances will the ANC 'allow' the establishment of homelands, shut the negotiation door and allowed only one political path for the fulfillment of the homeland idea: first obtain power in the existing Republic of South Africa and then acquire the homelands from that power base. It does not mean, however, that there will be a concession to the unavoidable enticement to drop the homeland idea after the abomination of a black ANC/SACP [ANC/South African Communist Party] republic is conquered. The homelands are an inherent necessity precisely after the establishment of a white government, because they strengthen the placement of whites in suitable areas of the country."

* ANC: Attempts to Organize Indian Community

92AF0350E Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English
Dec 91 pp 14-16

[Text] The number of Indians who have joined the ANC (African National Congress) does not reflect the community's tradition of resistance to apartheid. The ANC needs an approach which takes into account their specifics.

Euphoria gripped the Indian community after the unbanning of the ANC and the release of its leadership. Freedom, it was felt, was around the corner.

But many problems such as political violence have been encountered since 2 February 1990. Added to this is the lack of a clear strategic approach to organising in the

Indian areas. This has made it difficult to transform the support for democratic change into organisational gains for the ANC.

Any organisational approach must take into account forces at play within the sector being organised. It has to be tailored taking into account the fears, concerns and aspirations of the target group. This applies to all communities, be they within the Bantustans, minorities or within areas plagued by violence.

Indians and the ANC

The process of organising the Indian community after the unbanning was one that simply opened the doors of the ANC to the community. Serious attention was not paid to developing a political line to this community.

Those who joined the ANC were, in the main, not new recruits but age old sympathisers of the Congress Movement. Others were motivated by the freeing of the political process. The ANC approach was therefore passive and not pegged to any active campaign or mobilisation.

The approach to the Indian community has to take into account their specific history and concerns. As a minority community it displays, not unnaturally, fears consonant with a "minority syndrome." It perceives itself to be sandwiched between apartheid colonialism represented by the Nats and their allies and African nationalism and its allies.

The community as a whole has consistently rejected apartheid and successive attempts to co-opt it out of a sense of moral repulsion at the system.

In the current situation the community is displaying an uncertainty about who it will be backing. This arises partly out of the Nats posturing as champions of peace and integrity.

To counter the effects of this, the ANC needs to adopt an approach which:

- relates to existing organisational formations both in civil and political society;
- presents its policy positions forcefully on issues like language, culture and religion;
- explains the safeguards in ANC policy, proposed constitutional provisions and legal structures which guard against a repetition of events in Uganda where Indians were dispossessed and forced to leave; and
- appreciates the historical role played by the community in the fight against apartheid.

Some Obstacles

The unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mandela and other leaders coinciding with the escalation of violence has served to create the impression that the ANC is responsible for violence. The community is apprehensive about joining the ANC lest they become targets of violence that is directed at the ANC.

The ANC is the "parliament of the people" and as such it should have all sectors and classes represented at all levels of its structures. In some regions the absence of leaders from minority communities on leadership structures has served to impede the process of organising them. Whilst sensitivity needs to be displayed about this issue the criteria of leadership positions must be merit.

Activists working within the Indian community display great reserve in articulating the concerns of the community. Because in many instances the fears and concerns of the community arise from its conservatism, activists become apologetic and fail to inform the approaches and policies developed by the ANC.

Indian Congresses

The NIC [Natal Indian Congress] and TIC (Transvaal Indian Congress), after consultation with the ANC and their respective constituencies, decided that they will continue existing for the present and will mobilise the community for non-racialism and against apartheid. The Indian Congresses enjoy support and wield influence built over almost 100 years.

To transform this into active involvement in the national liberation struggle, of which the ANC is the acknowledged head, is the challenge. The key issue is not the continued existence of the Indian congresses but meeting this challenge.

This requires two thrusts: the Indian Congresses, hand-in-hand with ANC branches, must get down to mobilising the community into struggle and the ANC must implement an organisational approach which consolidates this mobilisation into building the ANC.

The ANC national and regional structures can only develop a generalised organising approach to the Indian community. This has to be fine tuned by activists in the different localities.

Raising the issue will serve to raise debate about our organising style. Recognising minority fears and concerns does not serve to reinforce them—rather it serves to alert us that these forces have to be addressed if a united South African nation has to emerge as a product of the national democratic struggle.

* ANC Official Views Black Empowerment Issue

92AF0350F Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English
Dec 91 pp 20-21

[First paragraph is MAYIBUYE introduction; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Black advancement has gained currency only recently. It was previously precluded by state legislation and other racist practices. Formal changes in legislation, however, have not made much difference, argues Pappie Moloto of the ANC's [African National Congress] Human Resources Development Department.

The concept of black advancement is in a way a product of struggle. It emanates from the struggle against racial oppression and discrimination within the structures of commerce, industry and the administration.

As one Black Management Forum official has put it, "the black manager is an illegitimate child of the struggle." Historically, the black manager corps in South Africa became a reality only after there were massive struggles on the labour front beginning with the 1973 labour upheavals.

At that time the need was for black personnel managers who would 'tame' the black employees who were steadily asserting themselves. Thus, it was a case of expediency rather than that of policy change to allow blacks to move into managerial positions. This was still the case after the formal abolition of job reservation.

Preserving the Status Quo

Other than personnel, the only other branch of management that was opened to blacks was that of sales. Even then, this was restricted to the sales of those consumer goods that were consumed or had the potential to be consumed by blacks. In a nutshell, the advent of black management was driven by racism and the preservation of the status quo.

The advancement of blacks into the technological field illustrates the problem in the existing black advancement programmes. To this day, there has been no significant change in the racial composition of the engineering or technical personnel available.

Racial Prejudice

This is reflective of the racial prejudices that were entrenched in apartheid laws. Of all the existing top engineering positions in the country, we have still to see blacks presented as part and parcel of the advancement of technology in this country.

It is not only the government that pays less for the training of blacks in the field of technology. Companies are also reluctant to invest in the training of black people to occupy meaningful positions in the technological and scientific fields. A junior degree is regarded as being an adequate investment in blacks in the technological field whereas the same companies would scour the world in search of higher qualified whites. The changes in Eastern Europe have come as boon to many such companies as they were able to receive white engineer or technical personnel on a silver platter. This led to the employment of foreign whites at the expense of creating a local source of trained blacks.

Directors

At the level of directors, there are only 29 black non-executive directors of companies. This number does not indicate how much power of decision-making has

devolved to blacks in the country. Wherever black directors are found, they are almost always the only ones on the board or are at the most two.

Spectators

Their numbers make them either spectators or endorsers of the decisions of the "white majority." Black executive directors are still a rare species indeed. There are no more than five in corporate boards.

With the exception of the Bantustans, there has been no significant improvement in the employment of blacks in the top six thousand positions in the civil service. This would be even more distressing if one were to take the government at its word that there will be no changes in the civil service. The government's opposition to the ANC plan to train senior civil service personnel is clear proof that its talk about dispensation of power is mere hogwash. It may tinker with numbers to create a facade of change but it will make no fundamental changes in this area.

The private sector has of late had to be seized with the question of black advancement. Some companies have responded more or less progressively through the introduction of new training schemes, fresh recruitment of blacks into management structures, as well as into technological jobs.

The catch, in this supposedly positive development, is that the entry level is overwhelmingly at the basic level, where the newly employed have to answer to a more or less hostile middle management.

Middle Management

It is precisely this middle management personnel which has resisted changes and prevented qualified blacks from being promoted to more responsible jobs. In some instances this resistance has been used as a smoke-screen by the top level management to disguise their opposition to black advancement.

There was a time when some overseas based companies that did not want to disinvest adopted a policy of placing black faces in the managerial staff as well as a few in technical occupations. In most of these cases there would be a white face at the top within that department even if that person was less qualified. In some cases blacks were employed as tokens in order to open investment opportunities for the company. In extreme cases an incompetent black would be employed and then paraded with a magnificent title, whilst not doing the work that went with the title. A junior white employee would carry more clout and conduct the real decision-making.

Failure to Perform

It should not, however, be said that blacks have been held back unfairly in all cases. It has also been recorded on several occasions that black people failed to perform as soon as they were placed in positions of authority. In

many instances the failure was due to a differential in expectations between the employer and the black employee.

The employer would expect the same output from a Wits graduate as from a Unibo [University of Bophuthatswana] graduate. The Unibo graduate would have some handicaps which are traceable to background, lack of exposure to industry and commerce, which would therefore require an induction programme that is more thoroughgoing.

A new environment would have to be consciously created by all participants in the economy to enable black advancement to become a reality. It should become a conscious effort on the part of all parties in order to ensure that black advancement programmes are made workable in the interest of all South Africans.

*** Black Consciousness' Ideology Still Socialist
92AF0350D Johannesburg SOWETAN
in English 3 Jan 92 p 6**

[First paragraph is introduction]

[Text] The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania [BCMA] remains committed to socialism despite its worldwide demise. In this article Mosibudi Mangena, chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania, tells Mathatha Tsedu why the fall of socialist states has not influenced his organisation to abandon the ideology.

For black people the country has no choice but to go the socialist route if political change is to accompany socio-economic change, says Mosibudi Mangena.

He was speaking from his office in Harare, Zimbabwe. He said the choice was between socialism and barbarism.

According to him the downfall of the Soviet Union and its satellite communist states in Europe was caused by three factors.

These were lack of democracy, production of goods and their distribution among the people.

"The communist parties concentrated all power in their hands and used the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to deprive people of participation in political and economic life."

Doctrine

"The bureaucracy in production was so immense that even the production of needles needed letters from one ministry to another to release the steel needed and this in some cases took one year to complete. This alienated the working class."

"Inefficiency grew correspondingly. If these defects are addressed, there is no reason why socialism should not succeed in Azania," Mangena said.

Asked why his organisation should succeed where all others had failed, Mangena said the BCMA was not a communist party. By implication this party catered for those "who are politically advanced to understand and follow the doctrine of communism."

"We are a mass-based organisation of the oppressed people. We are not a workers' party and we do not champion the interest of an exclusive class. There can therefore be no alienation and the issue of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which laid the foundation for the blossoming of the dictatorships in Europe, cannot arise.

"But above all, we as the BCM have always been democratic and the general thrust of a socialist order in our policies cannot be affected by the European experience as we believe in participatory democracy. We do not believe in a one party state as we are aware that all views, except those propagating tribalism and fascism, should be allowed to emerge and grow," Mangena said.

He said the BCMA was against a command economy directed from above. "The state alone must not be able to decide what is to be done. We envisage a great deal of state and private enterprise but not a mixed economy in the sense of separate state enterprises and separate private enterprises.

"We envisage a combination of the two, where groups of people will be able to own certain shares in enterprises that the state also has shares in. "This is to ensure that the enterprises compete against each other but with the general population also deriving benefits from the economic activity in their country," he added.

He said certain enterprises such as the railways and post office should remain state owned. He said privatisation of parastatals, which helped the Afrikaner to advance economically, was wrong and should be stopped.

"They are just ensuring that all state assets remain in white hands because black people have no resources to buy significantly into those privatised enterprises," Mangena said.

Asked how the BCMA's policy of repossession or seizure of land was to be actualised, Mangena said only land in the hands of whites would be seized, and no compensation would be paid.

"It would be unfair and definitely unacceptable for black people to be expected to buy back the land that was forcibly taken from them."

"Once seized, the land will be redistributed to all citizens according to their needs such as residence, sports, agriculture and industrial use. Unless it is done in this manner, the majority of black people will remain landless. This is our principle which may be refined," he added.

Turning to the political developments in the country and the refusal by BCM organisations to take part in talks,

Mangena said they had only insisted that the talks be held outside and must be chaired by a neutral convener.

"We are ready at any time, but we will not accept judges appointed by De Klerk as suddenly neutral people who can preside over such an important matter," he said, referring to the Codesa [Convention for the Democratic South Africa] meetings.

Asked whether the organisation would not get marginalised, Mangena said: "We can only get worried when we are marginalised from the people but not from De Klerk's process of hoodwinking people into believing that co-option of some people is equal to freedom and liberation. We have much faith in black people and their ability to see through this scheme as they saw through others before and we are convinced that our stand is supported by many people."

He said all organisations outside Codesa had to get together to harness their efforts and ensure that the struggle continued on all fronts—popular uprisings, boycotts and military strikes.

He said the BCMA and its military wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army [Azanla] would remain in exile and would not return in terms of the United Nations sponsored scheme through which about 4,000 former exiles have returned.

* Boer Republican Army Operations Outlined

92AF0357A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
30 Dec 91 p 2

[Text] The Police are investigating the activities of the Boer Republican Army (BRL) and a secret newsletter that has apparently been circulated among that movement's supporters.

In the newsletter, supporters are encouraged to carry out guerrilla attacks and methods are described for doing so. Responsibility is also accepted for various recent bombings.

According to Colonel Reg Crewe, the liaison officer for the Police's public relations department in Pretoria, an investigation will be launched into all possible violations of the law, as well as those people who are named in the newsletter.

"We will do our best to bring the guilty parties to justice," he said.

In the newsletter, the BRL calls on its supporters to keep their activities secret, and to work within their families, in groups of no more than three people.

Supporters are asked not to wear Boer badges or uniforms, and also not to air "right-wing" views in public. They may not attend right-wing training camps, and the loss of life must be avoided at all costs whenever a target is selected.

According to SAPA [SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION], the BRL has accepted responsibility for at

least seven incidents of sabotage over the past few weeks, including the recent fire at a shopping center in Sandton.

The newsletter, which is approximately four pages long, warns that the BRL's enemies are not only blacks, but also "any person who wants to annihilate the Boer nation." Supporters are urged to continue destroying multiracial schools, churches, and shopping centers.

Farmers are asked to begin white self-defense communities by hiring unemployed whites and firing black workers.

* AVS' Boshoff Calls for Constitutional Congress

92AF0357B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
31 Dec 91 p 2

[Article by Erika de Beer: "Constitutional Congress Is Necessary—AVS [Afrikaner Freedom Foundation]"

[Text] A constitutional congress is necessary, says Professor. Carel Boshoff, leader of the Afrikaner Freedom Foundation (AVS).

According to him, this congress must lay the groundwork for a Southern African Community of States, of which the Boer-Afrikaner National State will be one component.

The foundation issued this statement in Orania "with a view to the Afrikaner nation's claim to independence in its own state and in agreement with the statements made by the representatives of other nations at Codesa [Convention for the Democratic South Africa] and elsewhere."

According to the statement, the success of a congress depends on, among other things, the following conditions:

- The causes of violence must be eliminated so that negotiators can work under calm conditions and in a constructive spirit;
- Minorities must be assured that their interests will be fairly and justly considered;
- "A Boer-Afrikaner state must be able to gain foreign recognition and access to the economic community and other ties," Prof. Boshoff said.

According to the statement, all Afrikaners cannot be forced under one hat. Thus, talk of a white state is "confusing, and the idea is impracticable."

For this reason, the foundation proposes that a Boer-Afrikaner state be established and recognized.

*** Controversy Surrounds New TV Channel**

92AF0350H Johannesburg *THE STAR in English*
14 Jan 92 p 12

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] The launch of the SABC's [South African Broadcasting Corporation's] new television channel CCV [Contemporary Community Value Television]—merging the former TV2, TV3 and TV4—has proved to be one of Auckland Park's most controversial decisions yet.

Part of the criticism directed at the new channel, which went on air on 1 January, centres on the reduction in the usage of African languages, making English the main communication medium.

But the unease caused by this decision is merely the tip of the iceberg of the debate about the future of South Africa's 11 African languages. This issue has gained prominence as the country prepares to move into an apartheid-free future.

By its choice of language medium, the SABC may have inadvertently taken the bull by the horns, grappling with an issue that all South Africans will, sooner or later, have to confront.

CCV head Madala Mphahlele readily admits that whereas in the case of TV2 and TV3 the African languages were dominant, the merger has resulted in English assuming the pre-eminent position on a channel with an overwhelmingly black audience.

"If one looks at a medium such as radio it is possible to accommodate the diversity of languages by channelling them into the various stations. The question is whether you can do the same in case of a limited medium such as television. At the same time, English is a constant language throughout South Africa. That you have to acquire English is a given," he said.

Such an argument is unlikely to entirely satisfy those who would like to see African languages being accorded greater status in the transitional period and in a post-apartheid South Africa.

Among them is Professor Solomon Chaphola, head of the African languages department at Vista University in Soweto, who emphasises the need for a language policy that takes into account the interests of the majority of South Africans.

"The African languages have been ignored for far too long. There is now a need for them to be developed and promoted. In addition, we need to change attitudes towards these languages. Because the Government based 'separate development' on linguistic grounds, the promotion of the African languages is now seen by some, especially young blacks, as an attempt to promote the old order of Bantustanism."

No one is expecting the planning to which Professor Chaphola refers to be an easy task.

Any new language policy would have to address the question of an official language (or languages) for a democratic South Africa.

One view that has gained currency is that South Africa would need to have one official language (probably English) operating alongside the dominant regional languages. For instance, in Natal the official languages would be English and Zulu, in the Cape English and Xhosa and in the Northern Transvaal English and Venda/Tsonga/Sepedi.

Of course, in the metropolitan centres such as the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Industrial Area], where virtually all 11 African languages, as well as Afrikaans, are widely spoken, the implementation of such a policy would require great care not to offend ethnic or racial sensibilities.

Despite resistance to Afrikaans from most blacks because of its history as the language of apartheid officialdom, there is growing acceptance of the fact that Afrikaans cannot be simply wished away. It is, after all, the mother tongue of the majority of South Africa's coloured population, whose preferences also have to be taken into account.

The tendency of the political leadership, both black and white to make pronouncements in English begs the question: Given that a large proportion of the population, especially in the rural areas, is barely literate, and would have difficulty following the high-flown debate currently taking place, how democratic is the present transitional process?

Perhaps the political leadership itself should, in a practical way, lead the search for answers.

To have President de Klerk open Parliament (at last in part) in Zulu and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi address a peace rally in Sesotho might not be unhelpful to the process. Who knows?

*** German Firm Acquires Chemical Company**

92AF0350B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS in English* 1 Nov 91 p 45

[Text] Leading German specialty chemical company Chemtall GmbH has acquired Boksburg-based Reef Chemical Corporation.

Chemtall, an international subsidiary of the Metallgesellschaft AG group, has purchased a 100 percent shareholding of the East Rand company from Shell South Africa.

The company supplies high technology metal surface treatment products to the automotive, domestic appliance and industrial engineering industries.

The local company is well established as a producer of specialty chemicals for metal surface treatment and metal processing for all of South Africa's vehicle manufacturers and most of the country's domestic appliance and metal fabricating and engineering companies.

Its products and processes for the chemical treatment of metals used in the manufacture of vehicles and domestic appliances, for instance, bring about improvements in quality through increased corrosion protection or improved cold-forming properties.

Technical service back-up is provided from the Boksburg head office—as well as from the main branches in Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London and Cape Town.

*** German Chemical Firm Establishes Subsidiary**

92AF0350C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1 Nov 91 p 59

[Words in boldface as published]

[Text] German chemicals manufacturer Hels AG has established a subsidiary in South Africa.

The mass media report that the independent subsidiary, known as Hels Southern Africa has also acquired Supacryl of Natal.

This move will complement the Hels range with the addition of acrylic dispersions, solution polymers and a number of other products.

MD [Managing Director] of the Randburg firm, **Rolf Berendes**, says the move by the German manufacturer into the region is part of a wider involvement.

Until now, operations in this country have been conducted through local trade organisations.

The new company is partly owned by Chemimpo SA [Republic of South Africa], also of Randburg.

Marl-based Hels AG, achieved group sales of over DM [Deutsche marks] 10-billion last year in the field of inorganics, organics, surfactants, standard and engineering plastics, rubber, surface coating raw materials, silicon wafers and organosilanes.

The group has production facilities in Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, the U.S. and the Far East.

Angola

* Lunda-Norte To Open 'Private Trade Network'

92AF0279E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 25 Dec 91 p 3

[Article by Hortencio Sebastiao: "Trade Prohibition in Cuango and Cafunfo Listed"]

[Text] Cafunfo—Norberto dos Santos, the governor of the province of Lunda-Norte, recently announced a complete revival of the private trade network in the municipalities of Cuango and Cafunfo, with a view to the establishment of wholesale trade agents, a basic factor in the functional capacity of retail trade.

It appears evident and obvious that the trade network in the municipality of Cuango is expanding, since the existing establishments are doing their best to make the goods essential to survival available to the people. However, a definite shortage of goods of first necessity continues, while clothing, on the other hand, is abundantly available.

In Cuango, as well as in other localities in Lunda-Norte, the so-called legal speculators proliferate. They are limited to a group of merchants who engage in the sale of alcoholic beverages, bypassing the sale of goods in the shops to which they are distributed.

On the other hand, the picture is dark where the increase in crime seen in Cafunfo is concerned. This is due to the massive influx of miscreants, as compared to the size of the organs charged with maintaining order.

The criminals, who come from other corners of the country, are for the most part engaged in the resale of stolen automobiles, the illicit traffic in diamonds, and the illegal possession of firearms, the use of which has become routine in criminal actions, particularly in the Bala-Bala neighborhood.

The punitive measures designed to eliminate these evils, which are disrupting the tranquil lives of the citizens in the midst of an era of peace, include the complete replacement of the local police force and its leadership, in a search for greater dynamism in the battle against the miscreants.

* Success of Economic Reform Package Analyzed

92AF0266B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA (Segundo Caderno Supplement) in Portuguese 15 Dec 91 p 2

[Article by Messias Constantino: "'Parallel' and Official: The 'War' of the Markets"]

[Text] There are several factors that could frustrate the success of the Government Action Program [PAG], embodied in the new package of measures which were implemented on 18 November and which, on Wednesday, will have been in effect for 30 days. Among the obstacles are the (organized) thefts of quantities of

various merchandise from the ports, warehouses, factories and other supply sources, to provision the unofficial market. This finding is the result of a survey conducted recently in Luanda by the "Segundo Caderno" section of this newspaper regarding the new government measures that, according to official and unofficial sources, are aimed to restore the failing Angolan economy.

Another condition of the success of the PAG is increased domestic production, to gradually do away with the importation of products that could be produced domestically. However, this requires the engagement of all the vital forces in the nation, from the bottom to the top, i.e., the laborers, factory workers, police agents, administrators and officials at all levels, against those who, in quest of their own easy enrichment, have always sought to impede the progress of the country and the elevation of the people's standard of living.

If there is no arguing the facts, which is a very old cliché, it is true that the liberalization of the prices, the elimination of the special stores (food baskets, supplementary rations, shops that transact sales in foreign currencies), and the unrestricted sale of merchandise except for the five basic products (rice, oil, sugar, infant formula, and soap) were timely and necessary in this country called Angola, where the existence, per force, of some administrative laws discriminated against the stomachs of its citizens and favored foreigners. At that point, the chase for dollars was a factor because, to dress (decently), to fill one's belly with nutritious food, to put on a good pair of shoes, or to acquire even the cheapest automobile, the "greenback" was determining the laws of the Angolan market, to the point that going to a hotel was a privilege reserved for foreigners or for those who were involved in shady foreign-currency deals.

Today, more than 20 days after the implementation of the new "prescription" of the Angolan executive, the situation is marked by an all-out war between the prices on the official market and the so-called "parallel" market.

However, the huge crowds that were seen in the first week of the new package did not last long; everyone is going in and out normally, without major problems.

Incidentally, regarding the new package, for which an assessment is planned in January, a high government official feels that, although it is still too soon to take an accounting, the implementation has been "positive" in most of the provinces. On this subject, someone wrote at one point:

"It was with a forced smile that many people received the new package of economic measures decreed by the government. Others, less advised, will have felt frustration at seeing the scandalous privileges terminated. Still others have simply shrugged their shoulders, waiting, with the tolerance and patience that are characteristic of us, for the consequences of the government package. The

writer added that, although there will be no "heart attacks" or dramatic scenarios, the market basket is now determined by "each individual's purse."

Although the prices charged in the official establishments for various articles and products are far above those of the "black" market, it is a fact that there are still people in the country with a big wad of money in their pockets to buy a commercial establishment like Dixindo Comercial Ltd., which is filled with every type of article, from shoes and china to school supplies, fabrics, and others. But who is the "big shot" with this bundle of money? Certainly not the worker, who can only wait patiently for the end of the month. It is the people who have always had good schemes in place and thus make the rules of the commercial game.

With prices the topic of the day, the total price index for November 1991, compared with that of December 1990 (the base period), thus providing a direct picture of inflation in the current year, indicates a cumulative variation of 128.76 percent between January and November.

Official data of the National Statistical Institute (INE) to which the "Segundo Caderno" section has had access indicate that, by type of consumer market, the overall cumulative variation in the price indices showed an inflation rate of about 128.75 percent. The foreign currency market shows the following variation: official market: 178.44 percent; and the parallel market: 110.93 percent.

The cumulative rate of inflation in the foreign exchange market (free trade shops) was 224.77 percent in this period, owing in part to the monetary devaluation last November. For this reason, the official market experienced an increase of 178.44 percent, while the unofficial market registered an increase of 110.93 percent.

Regarding household consumption, the price index in November 1991, in relation to October, presented the following increases, by percentage: food, beverages, and tobacco, 11.92 percent; clothing and shoes, 3.80 percent; housing, fuel, and electricity, 7.61 percent; furniture, household appliances, and service, 11.10 percent; transportation and communication, 24 percent; other goods and services, 11.42 percent.

The food, beverage, and tobacco group, which represents the largest portion (74.07 percent) of household expenditures, registered an increase of 11.92 percent from October to November. This is explained by the increase in the subcategories of tobacco (72.41 percent), carbohydrates, starches, and derivatives (24.29 percent); oils and fats (24.08 percent); vegetables (23.76 percent); non-alcoholic beverages, bread, and cereals (19.10 percent).

On the other hand, the INE data indicate declines in the subcategories of sugar (4.87 percent); legumes or greens (1.93 percent); and milk, dairy products, and eggs (0.87 percent).

In the official market, there were significant increases in the price of vegetables (196.34 percent), bread and

cereals (152.67 percent), oils and fats (125.55 percent), postal service (100 percent), milk dairy products, and eggs (93.70 percent), beef and poultry (84.53 percent), and sugar (77.19 percent).

It should be noted that, according to INE studies of households in Luanda Province, the people normally acquire 78.25 percent of their goods and services on the unofficial market, as against 16.12 percent on the official market, and only 5.63 percent in foreign currency. This was to be expected and comes as no surprise, since the better prices and quality of the products are what determine the "choice" of the consumer.

The "Segundo Caderno" section of this newspaper recently sent a scouting party to Roque Santeiro (the largest market in Luanda), Jumbo, Angoship, TV Radio, and Dixindo Comercial Ltd., to check out the prices of some products and articles in the greatest popular demand. At the Roque Santeiro Market, the prices were as follows: chicken, 1,300 new kwanzas [NKZ] per kg; soap, 500 to 1,000 NKZ; wine (5-liter bottle), 10,000 NKZ; a case of Sao Jorge beer, 18,000 NKZ; soft drinks, 18,000 NKZ per case; "Nido" milk, 4,500 NKZ; Grant's Whiskey, 9,500 NKZ; Radio Cassette (double), 130,000; Radio Cassette, 8,000; ice box, 850,000 NKZ; four-burner range (Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company]), 250,000 NKZ; fan, 80,000 NKZ; television set, 430,000 NKZ; video, 520,000 NKZ; complete sound system, 2 million NKZ or \$2,500; Pepsodent, 500 NKZ.

At Angoship, for example, chicken is 2,500 NKZ per kg, while at Jumbo it is 1,240 NKZ. A case of Sao Jorge beer costs 23,000 NKZ and soft drinks are 21,000 NKZ per case at Angoship; at Jumbo, 15-year-old whiskey is 39,000 NKZ, and beef is 4,500 NKZ per kg. At Angoship alcoholic beverages are 10,000 and 33,000 NKZ, respectively [as published]. A bottle of red wine is 12,500 NKZ and white wine is 17,199 NKZ.

At TV Radio, where light bulbs were being bought up relentlessly because they cost only 500 NKZ at the time, they now cost 2,500 NKZ. A 55-cm television set is selling for 780,000 NKZ, a radio-tape player is 160,000 NKZ, and a complete state-of-the-art sound system is 7.2 million NKZ. At Dixindo Comercial Ltd., a pair of men's shoes is 44,000 NKZ and women's shoes are 22,000 NKZ—more than at Roque Santeiro. Generally, the prices vary in all the markets: official or unofficial. Some people are saying the prices will go up in the next few weeks because of the holiday season. Hence, the man forewarned....

Something that caught the attention of the reporter who was scouting in Jumbo was the fact that a large number of citizens were buying large quantities of articles and products, such as bedroom slippers. And many people were even eager to buy a box of soap when they knew (?) already that there would not be any big profit in it. Asked

about this, an individual in the MINCO [Trade Ministry] defended a limitation on the sale of certain products to prevent a drain on the commercial establishments. "Since we have a free market, the Trade Ministry is not planning to do this. Since it depends on the proprietors themselves, there is nothing to prevent alternative measures from being taken," the source admitted.

A citizen, who asked not to be identified by name, explained why the street vendors have been buying up beer to resell at prices below the official market price. It is because of the token prices set by those who still have stocks from the extinct special stores, as well as by well-placed "friends" in key places, which were not revealed by the speaker, but were understood to be the commercial port, military warehouses, factories, etc.

Given this picture, as part of the new government package, the competent authorities should come up with an effective antidote to put a stop to these incidents that, in the end, are detrimental to the worker's wallet and to the very economy of the country.

* Luandans Polled on City's Major Problems

92AF0266A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 14 Dec 91 p 3

[Article by Diogo Paixao and Pereira Dinis: "Housing, Transportation, Water, and Light Are Luandans' Major Concerns"]

[Text] The biggest problem of the Luandans is the housing shortage, according to a poll conducted by JORNAL DE ANGOLA, which indicates the lack of public transportation as the second biggest problem in Luanda.

The survey of 400 people from various age brackets and social strata was based on eight basic questions, among which were the following. "What is the biggest problem in Luanda (housing, transportation, food, water, or electric power)?" "Do you think Luanda is a safe city?" "Which market do you frequent the most?" "If you were provincial governor, what measure would you take first?"

To the first question, 45.5 percent of the respondents replied that the biggest problem in Luanda is the housing shortage. Of these respondents, 9 percent were from 18 to 25 years old, 25 percent were 26 to 35 years of age, 10 percent were from 36 to 45 years old, and 1.5 percent were over 46 years old.

Of the 400 respondents, 25 percent saw the lack of transportation as the biggest of Luanda's ills. Of these, 3 percent were from 18 to 25 years of age, 10 percent were from 26 to 35 years old, 8.5 percent were from 36 to 45 years old, and 3.5 percent were over 46 years of age.

The issue of food—another "pain in the neck"—is in third place on the list of problems of the Luandans; 21.5 percent considered it the biggest hassle of the moment.

Of those who think this way, 3.5 percent are from 18 to 25 years old, 7 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, 5.5 percent are in the age bracket from 36 to 45, and 5.5 percent are over 46 years of age.

Meanwhile, only 5 percent of the respondents consider the water shortage as the number one problem of the Luandans.

Among those who hold this point of view, 2 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, 1 percent are from 36 to 45 years old, and the other 1 percent are over 46 years old.

Oddly enough, although the water reaches the taps only in droplets (how often are they completely dry?!), no one between 18 and 25 years old thought that the shortage of this precious fluid was the biggest problem for the Luandans.

Also strange is the fact that only 3 percent of the respondents considered the lack of light as the major concern of the Luandans. The general opinion was that the question of electric power could not be considered the biggest problem of the day when many people do not even have a house.

Meanwhile, 94 percent of those who filled out the survey questionnaire said that Luanda is not a safe city, considering the violence that occurs daily in the city, often in broad day light and under the noses of the authorities; only 4.5 percent said the city is more or less safe and only 1.5 percent said it is safe.

Of those who say Luanda is unsafe, 13 percent are individuals from 18 to 25 years old, 42 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, 26 percent are from 36 to 45 years old, and 13 percent are over 46.

Among those who feel Luanda is a safe city, 0.5 percent are in the 18 to 25 age group, 0 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, 0.5 percent are from 36 to 45 years of age, and 0.5 percent are over 46.

Among those who feel that the Angolan capital is more or less safe, 2.5 percent are from 18 to 25 years of age, 1.5 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, 0.5 percent are from 36 to 45 years old, and none of them is over 46 years of age.

Based on the survey questionnaires, the market most frequented by the Luandans (as could be expected) is the famous Roque Santiero, mentioned by 32 percent of the respondents, while the least popular is the Trapalhoes market, on the island of Luanda, cited by only 12 percent.

Of those who frequent the Roque Santeiro, 5.5 percent are in the age bracket from 18 to 25 years, 8 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, 13 percent are from 36 to 45 years old, and 5.5 percent are over 46.

Among those who cited the Trapalhoes market, 2.5 percent of the respondents are from 18 to 25 years old, 7.5 percent are between 26 and 35 years of age, 2 percent are from 36 to 45 years old, and no one is over 46 years old.

The Congolenses market is frequented by 3.5 percent of the respondents between 18 and 25 years of age, 2.5 percent of those from 26 to 35 years old, 4.5 percent of those between 36 and 45 years old, and 2 percent of those over 46, for a total of 1.5 percent. [As published]

Meanwhile, 9 percent of the respondents say they do not frequent markets. Of these, 1.5 percent are from 18 to 25 years old, 2.5 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, none is 36 to 45 years old, and 5 percent are over 46 years of age.

Another question on the survey was: "What do you think of the traffic in Luanda (orderly, terrible, or reasonably good)?"

According to the data at our disposal, 67.5 percent of the respondents said the traffic in Luanda was terrible and 32.5 percent said it was reasonably good. No one said it was orderly.

Among those who say traffic is terrible, 13.5 percent are in the age group from 18 to 25 years, 19.5 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, 22 percent are from 36 to 45 years old, and 12.5 percent are over 46 years of age.

Those who think the traffic in Luanda is reasonably good are distributed as follows: 7.5 are from 18 to 25 years old, 9.5 percent are from 26 to 35 years old, 7.5 percent are between 36 and 45 years old, and 8 percent are over 46.

The lack of traffic signals and signs on some major arteries of the city, the poor condition of many roads and streets, the fact that there are too many vehicles in relation to the currently existing roads, the bad habits of many drivers, and their lack of courtesy are pointed out as the principal causes of the disorderly traffic in Luanda.

Many of the individuals questioned said that if they were governor of Luanda Province, their first act would be to take more adequate measures to curb the crime that is rampant in the city. At least 35.5 percent of them responded this way. However, 30.5 percent said they would first solve the housing problem, while 15 percent said they would solve the problem of public transport.

The remaining 19 percent said they would solve the most pressing public problems, such as the rehabilitation of the sewer system, urbanization, and others.

Despite the problems confronting the capital, 96 percent of the respondents said they liked Luanda—some because they were born here, others because they have already organized their lives in Luanda, and still others because of the natural beauty of the city, despite its current shabby appearance.

Meanwhile, 4 percent of the respondents do not like Luanda. They even admit they have been obliged to live here because of the instability that is spread more or less throughout the country.

It is noted that Luanda has about 2 million inhabitants and most of them live in unfavorable areas, where mud houses abound and illumination is by candle or kerosene lamp, where water is transported on people's heads and public transportation is simply a phrase lost in the sands of time.

We would like to hear the opinions of at least half the population of Luanda, but this is an extremely complicated task, calling for equally complex tools, which are not available to the JORNAL DE ANGOLA at this time.

In any event, we feel that the concerns of the people interviewed reflect, in large measure, those of the majority of the Luandans.

* Water Supply Problems in Kwanza-Sul Noted

92AF0330B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 12 Jan 92 p 2

[Article by Neto Makandumba]

[Text] Certainly one of the biggest and most worrisome problems with which provincial authorities are grappling and that afflict the residents of this province is associated with the distribution of potable water to the residents of its towns, both large and small.

The enormous hydric resources of this province, which can be appreciated by considering the potential of its rivers such as the famous Keve or Kuvo that provide us with the internationally-known waterfalls, or the Longa and Nhia tributaries that gave the nickname to the also-famous "Longanhia," among others, remain untouched by man, who has not yet been able to harness them to his benefit.

On the banks of several rivers are people who are waiting for international donations in hopes of escaping death, or end up dying of hunger because they do not know about the nearby irrigation systems and other mechanisms. This also happens the city of Sumbe which, bathed by the Cambongo river, would win a medal for "underdevelopment" in terms of being able to supply water to its population.

It is no exaggeration to say that the city center is not infrequently without water in its faucets for 15 days at a time—not to mention the situation in certain urban and suburban zones such as Sumbe's famous "Alvalade" and the Chingo district (1.5 km from the city) which have been without water for more than five and ten years, respectively.

Inasmuch as it is can be solved, this situation must be analyzed apart from any technical argument, even

though such arguments influence but are not the determining factor in making the supply of the water that is consumed in Sumbe satisfactory in terms of quality. Recently, Provincial Delegate for Health Dr. Sergio Braz said, in an interview with the provincial radio station, that all the residents of Sumbe "are sick."

This statement, merely a confirmation of reality, may find justification in statements made by many officials of this province when they are called upon to turn their attentions to the basic sanitation in this city, which necessarily entails an improvement in the supply of water to the general public.

Last year, for example, the director of the planning office of the provincial government, Joaquim Cabral de Sousa, said that the city of Sumbe is the worst urban area in terms of deterioration. In his opinion, all that came of the contacts the provincial government initiated with a foreign contractor in 1988 was the drafting of preliminary plans for a basic sanitation system in the city that would also include improvements to its water supply. With the help of the Technical Structures firm, specifications were developed and submitted for central government consideration and adaptation to the economic realities of this country, so that it could be included in the national plan and construction later awarded to a technically and professionally reliable firm.

All this has been done. While people wait for action, the city looks less and less like the capital of Kwanza-Sul with every day that passes: streets full of holes, culverts broken, continual shortages of water. When it rains there is mud everywhere, and when it doesn't, the houses are full of dust.

As for water, it is certainly true that the water mains of Sumbe are really obsolete, as is the main catchment facility, which urgently needs complete replacement.

However, if the operation involving replacement of the reservoir materials depends on monetary factors (foreign exchange) despite the fact that there are ceilings on the regional development fund that is supposed to cover these expenses, the consumption of muddy water that, at this time of year, increases the incidence of diarrhea—especially among children and even causes deaths—could be prevented if the silt-filled cistern with a biological filter were cleaned and put back into service.

At present, the water being drunk in Sumbe is taken directly from the river and put into the tanks that distribute it to the homes without being pumped through this "mother" cistern that has been silted up since 1983 as a result of the floods that occurred that year.

Experts say the cistern could be de-silted without major financial outlays because it requires only removal of the mud and other debris that were swept into it by the floods.

Madagascar

Revolutionary Council, People's Assembly Suspended

EA1902150592 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar
Network in French 1630 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] In a communique read on Radio Madagascar a short while ago by the secretary general of the Higher State Authority [HAE], Mr. Max [word indistinct], the transitional authority announces that in accordance with the 31 October 1991 Convention between pro-Ratsiraka and opposition parties, the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the National People's Assembly have been suspended. Consequently, in order to ensure good supervision of voting during the transitional period, the task of preparing and holding the elections will be entrusted to a new authority but not to the Decentralized Communities [local government]. The Decentralized Communities will then be suspended. The government will take the necessary measures to appoint the authorities which will represent it at the province, subprefecture, commune, and village community levels, while respecting security and national [word indistinct] during the transitional period.

The transitional authority has [word indistinct] the people to show solidarity in the national recovery effort. The communique was signed by Professor Albert Zafy, chairman of the Higher State Authority, Prime Minister Guy Willy Razanamasy, and the chairmen of the Committee for Economic and Social Recovery, Richard Andriamanjato and Manandafy Rakotonirina.

Provincial Leaders on Suspension

EA1902161092 Antananarivo Radio Madagascar
Network in Malagasy 1600 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] News about the Decentralized Communities: Elected leaders of Toamasina Province have met at the provincial headquarters meeting hall and issued a statement concerning the canceling of the Decentralized Communities [words indistinct] Brickaville, Soanierana-Ivongo, and Vavatenina.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] No. 91031 of 15 November 1991, Paragraph 110, which enforces the 31 October 1991 Convention, [words indistinct]. In conclusion, they said the task of the Decentralized Communities can in no way be altered or suspended. In the same manner, the decentralized community structure and those elected leaders now running the structure can in no way be altered during the said transitional period.

The dismantling of the Decentralized Communities shows deliberate disrespect of the 31 October Convention and Law No. 91031 of 15 November 1991. Whoever describes himself as invested with power and yet breaks the law, is considered by us as responsible for what might happen on the national territory and in the nation.

Mozambique**Chissano on Changing Constitution, Laws**

MB1802184792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano said today that government efforts have not been brought to a successful conclusion due to attitudes which are nothing but delaying tactics and which only protract the suffering of the people. He said that the documents already signed in Rome made one believe that discussions on political principles would be concluded in a relatively short time, thereby paving the way for military issues, including a cease-fire.

President Chissano was addressing the third plenary session of the Interregional Meeting of the Bishops of Southern Africa, Imbisa, being held in the city of Matola.

Joaquim Chissano added that neither the Constitution nor the other laws of the country are static. He said that those laws could be changed provided that the move comes from relevant agencies and within the established judicial order. He underlined that whenever it finds it opportune, the Assembly of the Republic to be elected in the first multiparty elections, and within a legal framework as well as [words indistinct] of its sovereign powers, will be free to review the laws in force, including the Constitution.

Zimbabwe**Opposition Leader Calls For All-Party Conference**

MB1902141392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1303 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Harare Feb 19 SAPA—The leader of the National Progressive Alliance of Zimbabwe (NAPA), Candiwell Nziramasanga, has given an ultimatum to the government to convene an all-party conference to avoid unrest in the country.

Speaking to ZIANA national news agency in Harare on Wednesday, Mr Nziramasanga, who had just completed a tour of the Midlands and Mashonaland West Provinces, repeated his party's threat to foment industrial action to force the government to agree to a meeting with other political parties.

"There has been no response from the government to our calls for an all-party conference which should lead to an interim government being formed.

"If they choose to cling to power, then there will be industrial action before the end of the month," he said.

NAPA was preparing pamphlets to influence employees to stop work for 21 days, thereby forcing the government to heed the call to meet opposition parties.

"They (industries) have nothing to lose (by industrial action) because we have got funds from donors outside the country to help them," Mr Nziramasanga said.

Burkina Faso

Compaore Addresses National Forum 11 Feb

AB1302091592 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale
du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Address by President Blaise Compaore at the national forum in Ouagadougou on 11 February—live or recorded]

[Text] Your Excellencies, comrade delegates, ladies and gentlemen, honorable guests: Today's meeting is certainly very much expected by the entire country. Indeed, it comes in determining period of our national development, marked by the willingness of all the political classes to come out of an exceptional condition in order to participate in an irreversible democratization process.

For four years, we—everyone had their own convictions—have wanted to change our political environment in order to set up new institutions based on political and trade union pluralism; this new set up would include about 50 political parties with different ideologies. These parties are taking part in the decisionmaking, freely criticizing the government, and proposing various solutions. The harmony of the government is the balance established between the systems of representation: the Chamber of Deputies and the direct democracy—the Second Chamber.

Total freedom of the press without any impediments or censorship of expressed or written opinions, independence of the courts, and preparing people to participate politically without impartiality are factors of pluralist democracy and today constitute the keystone of our laws and especially our Constitution, which was consensually adopted by all the country's active forces.

In this important work of establishing our republican institutions, working together is necessary, and agreeing on both the rules underlying the efficient operation of the democratic process and the rules for managing our country is also important. In this regard it appeared imperative to convene this national reconciliation forum in order to review our achievements and to review what remains to be done; it is necessary to talk and consult one another so as to better prepare ourselves for serving the country's greater interests.

In a young democracy which is developing amid a background economic and social underdevelopment, political forces have absolutely no interest in entertaining tensions and permanent confrontations which will inevitably lead to the weakening of the nation and the kindling of unholy desires of all types.

In the same vein, I would like to examine with you three questions which will without a doubt be your concern during this forum. First, a national reconciliation forum for what? Second, how should it come about? Third, what should its aims be?

On the first question concerning a forum for what, our country has a particularly rich and extremely turbulent history with a vicious spiral of instability and political struggle which are often so hard and severe that they are not without consequences for the individuals.

Undoubtedly, the rigors of a democratic life certainly demand concessions by men and by the political and social forces in order to conduct all the legislative and institutional transformations which help to establish democracy on a solid base. From my point of view, politics is not a civil war made up of hatred and contempt, which always leads to obstacles having incalculable consequences which in the end do not serve either the nation nor democracy. Moreover, politics cannot exist without a solid moral background or without a very strong ethical force founded on the mutual respect of the players and institutions which we have freely given ourselves.

Based on the idea that no one has a monopoly on truth, politics in a multiparty democracy should be in the form of a keen competition at which the various political parties propose solutions through their respective manifests. You now understand why I decided to convene this national reconciliation forum. This forum will enable us to investigate our past with the aim of learning all the lessons therein so that we can move toward building a new, viable, and stable society which respects the rule of law with clear regulations that are acceptable to all members of the political game.

Although in other countries and under other circumstances politicians have invented original political formulas such as general and national conferences, and so on, these formulas did not appear to be applicable in all states whose social struggle, problems, institutions, and political contexts are quite different. Therefore, after carefully considering our own situation, and given the constitutional provisions, we classified the national sovereign conference as an inappropriate and inopportune framework. Obviously, if the so-called sovereign national conferences have been the highly innovative acts that brought hope to some societies which are economically, politically, and socially grounded, then major political mistakes led most of them to painful, and at times, very painful results, such as the destruction of the social fabric and unceasing political struggles, the decay of state institutions, insecurity, economic disasters, and so on. While they were suffering, all the gains of the states were destroyed without the key political and social problems being solved.

The national conference turned out to be a divisive tool in political society rather than something which encouraged dialogue and consultation. The popular masses were bitter and anguished, and believed that they had been duped by professionals for power. That is why we have always thought that a national reconciliation forum was preferable by far because it enables us to take a very critical look at our past so as to advance resolutely toward the search for the most broad based consensus

possible, with the formation of a real collective, conscious, and determined will to manage the democratic process.

Concretely, this forum must be used for historical self-criticism to enable us to understand past mistakes, faults, and grudges with a view to finding the most appropriate solutions for preserving human dignity through moral rehabilitation. Our major problem is to close the social gaps which should never have occurred. We will show our maturity and high spiritedness, by overcoming our grudges and by forgiving. Of course, to achieve this constructive spirit there is the need for a lot of courtesy during our deliberations. Explanations and persuasion are far better than verbal violence and insults which do not serve democracy nor just causes.

This brings us to the second question on how the forum will be organized. On this point, the preparatory documents of the forum are very clear. They include draft standing orders for organizing the deliberations and defining the decision-making process mostly based on consensus. Furthermore, it is clearly defined that to achieve the objectives of national reconciliation, the deliberations must be serene, responsible, and respectful of others. They should be frank and constructive. Tolerance and patience should always prevail. Finally, language, without being complacent, should be restrained. The courteous approach and useful statements expected from all delegates should serve as a guarantee for the success of the forum since they will certainly make it easier to achieve national reconciliation and concord.

This takes us to the last question on the objectives of the national reconciliation forum which intends, above all, to map out the main points of agreement and the overlapping differences and traditional opposition. The point here is to resume democratic dialogue among political forces that seek to freely combine their efforts so as to meet all the challenges the country is now confronted with.

Comrade delegates, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests, this meeting, historic in several respects, must lead to clear-cut, precise, reliable, and applicable conclusions. Consequently, the government will have to settle down to implement these conclusions at both the political and administrative levels. Evidently, to achieve such results, the deliberations you are going to start now should not end up in a vacuum or in vagueness. You must use self-restraint and the sense of compromise to transcend, without tension or damage, all of our most deep-seated differences and contradictions to ensure civil peace, democracy, and progress. You must constantly bear in mind the need to succeed by achieving real internal consensus to safeguard social peace, democracy, and development. In this way, we will put each Burkinabe in a position to freely choose the party, trade union, and values with which he desires to identify.

Comrade delegates, ladies and gentlemen, honorable guests, before I end, I would like to encourage you to

persevere in the search, though difficult, for active consensus which will lead us to national concord but with due and scrupulous respect for the institutions that the sovereign people have freely adopted. For my part, I can assure you of my total and absolute readiness to help you to achieve all the objectives of your meeting which is legalized by the laws of your country.

As president of all Burkinabe people, I have full confidence in all delegates at the national reconciliation forum and representatives of political and social organizations. I remain persuaded that your sense of tolerance and lucidity will enable you to transcend your differences and arrive at conclusions that will preserve the unity and cohesion of our nation. The presence in our midst of our former heads of state is already a booster of great political value to our national reconciliation effort because they will help us, through their wisdom and personal experiences, to reduce our differences and identify the difficulties inherent to the political management of a developing country like ours. On behalf of all of you, I would like to thank them for accepting our invitation.

While wishing you great success in your deliberations, I declare the national reconciliation forum open. Fatherland or death, we will win. [applause]

President Compaore Leaves for Libya Visit 15 Feb

AB1602143092 Paris AFP in French 1913 GMT
15 Feb 92

[Text] Ouagadougou, 15 Feb (AFP)—The Burkinabe head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, left Ouagadougou today for Tripoli, it was learned from official sources in the Burkinabe capital.

No details were given on the reasons for this visit or on the date of his return. This trip to Tripoli is the second foreign visit of President Compaore outside the country since was inaugurated on 1 December 1991; he visited Mali on 13 February.

Captain Compaore took office after an election in which he was the only candidate and the opposition boycotted.

Further on President Compaore's Visit to Libya

WA1902151792

For further reportage on the visit by President Blaise Compaore to Libya, including reports on his talks with Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, please see the Libya section of the 19 February Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Ghana

Iranian Delegation Seeks Avenues for Cooperation

AB1702122792 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 0700 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] A delegation of the Iranian Ministry of Reconstruction and Rural Development is exploring further

avenues for assistance and cooperation between Iran and Ghana. The delegation, led by the deputy minister, Mr. Karim Karimi, has already held discussions with the northern regional secretary, Mr. John Bawa, at Tamale. It also visited Iranian agricultural projects at Lahagu, Gbafi, Gboruma, Sangalegu, and Wayamba to assess their impact on the lives of the people.

Mr. Karimi said guided by his country's experience, his government has found it necessary to include feeder road rehabilitation and establishment of rural industries in the existing schemes to make the package more beneficial to the people. He likened Ghana's efforts at improving conditions in the rural areas to the Iranian example.

Mr. Karimi said since the Iranian Revolution, 30,000 km of standard roads have been constructed; 13,500 villages provided with safe drinking water; and 11,000 villages now have electricity. He expressed his country's desire to exchange ideas and knowledge with Ghanaians in the spirit of South-South cooperation.

Mr. Bawa expressed delight at the decision of the Iranian Government to make the agricultural scheme an integrated aid package and hoped that in due course health and water schemes would be added to complete the cycle. Mr. Bawa appealed to international aid agencies to institute programs that will harness the skills of women to make them less dependent.

Reportage on Student Unrest, School Closings

Aburi School Closed After Riot

AB1502163092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 12 Feb 92

[Text] The Adonten Secondary School at Aburi has been closed down following disturbances by the students. According to the headmaster, Mr. Sekyi-Armah, the students stoned their teachers and caused damage to property. He said it took the police some time to bring the situation under control. The headmaster added that investigations into the causes of the riot will begin soon.

Agogo State Secondary School Closed

AB1802185092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Agogo State Secondary School in the Ashanti Region has been closed. This followed a confrontation between the students and the police after the bungalow of the deputy superintendent of police in charge of the area had been burned down allegedly by the students. This report on the situation by Ibrahim Wiredu is read to you.

All the students from the Agogo State Secondary School in the Ashanti Akim North District have deserted the school to escape arrest and prosecution. This followed the alleged involvement of some of the students in the

complete burning of the bungalow of the deputy superintendent of police in charge of the area.

A sister school, Collins Secondary Commercial, has also been closed down for a week mid-term holiday following clashes between the students there, the police, and personnel of the fire service in the town.

According to an earlier police statement, the two incidents were sparked off by a fire outbreak at Collins Secondary Commercial School last Monday. One of the students, Master Mohamed Farouk, allegedly told personnel of the fire service that he set the fire. His subsequent arrest led to an attack on the fire station by the rest of the student body. The statement said police reinforcement was sent from Kumasi to bring the situation under control.

For reasons not yet known, a section of the students from the state secondary school allegedly attacked and burned down the bungalow of the deputy superintendent of police.

Giving his side of the story in an interview with the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, the head master of the Collins Secondary Commercial School, Mr. J. H. Tawiah, denied that there was a fire outbreak on the campus to warrant the fire service to rush in. He said on the day of the incident, the senior house master of the school, Mr. E. K. Boakye, instructed some of the students to burn a heap of refuse behind the dining hall. Later, a nearby bush was also set on fire by the students in preparation for a maize farm.

Mr. Tawiah said there was no danger of the fire getting out of hand. The masters and students of the school were, therefore, surprised when personnel of the fire service arrived at the school to put out the fire without any invitation. After putting out the fire, personnel of the fire service arrested Master Farouk and took him to their station at Agogo.

When the assistant head master, Mr. R.P. Kabir, and 10 members of staff went to the fire station to negotiate for the release of Master Farouk, they were locked up and manhandled. Later a section of the students and the townsfolk went to the fire station to demand the release of the masters and the students. Master Farouk was, however, sent to the police station. He was later handcuffed and sent to the Agogo Hospital to be treated for a headwound. He has since been granted bail, pending further investigation.

Meanwhile, the *krontihehe* [traditional leadership title] of Agogo, Nana Kwakye Tutu, has appealed to the Ghana Education Service and the Ashanti Regional Administration to act quickly to let life at the two schools return to normal. He said many parents are anxious to know the whereabouts of their wards who are alleged to have fled into the bush.

Ivory Coast**Communication Minister on 13 Feb Arrests, Injuries**

AB1402140092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT
14 Feb 92

[Text] Following yesterday's incidents during the student demonstrations, Communication Minister Auguste Miremont met national and foreign media representatives this morning for a news briefing in which he explained that 143 people, including 140 university and high school students and three civilians, were picked up. A dozen people were injured including nine demonstrators and three security men—one gendarme and two policemen.

The demonstrations, which were not authorized by the Ministry of Interior, resulted in considerable material damage. Two filling stations were set on fire; the Yopougon municipal hall was partly ransacked; and the Port-Bouet police station sustained some damage.

'Disturbances' Reported Elsewhere

AB1402142092 Paris AFP in French 1224 GMT
14 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 14 Feb (AFP)—Ivorian Communication Minister Auguste Miremont said today that nine demonstrators and three security men were injured and 143 persons picked up during and after demonstrations staged here yesterday by high school and university students. [passage omitted]

Mr. Miremont said an unspecified number of vehicles were damaged or set on fire. He further stated that "disturbances" were also reported yesterday in several towns, notably in Bouake, Daloa, Bassam, and Bingerville.

FPI Leader Warns Government To Take Action

AB1502090092 Abidjan LE NOUVEL HORIZON
in French 14 Feb 92 p16

[Statement issued by the Ivorian Popular Front in Abidjan on 14 February]

[Text] After listening to the National Inquiry Commission about the event at Yopougon, the statements by the head of state have inflamed public opinion. Various people and organizations have been expressing their opinions.

The Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], a party which is in touch with the people, during a recent public activity (rallies, protest marches) warned the authorities and particularly the president of the Republic against explosions of outrage which could be the result of the president's position. At that time, the FPI formally called on

the president of the Republic to say some soothing words to the victims and their parents before it is too late.

Today, we have noted with the deepest regret the head of state's total silence and even the hardening of his position in the face of any demonstration aimed at getting him to punish those involved. In spite of the intensification of the repression, demonstrations are increasing, which can only be the result of the head of state's refusal to create the necessary conditions for citizens' security.

Today, 13 February, a demonstration by university and high school students has been violently crushed. Many people are wounded on both sides; one of the students is in a coma. In the evening some unknown armed elements kidnapped Martial Ahipeaud, secretary general of the Federation of University and High School Students of Ivory Coast [FESCI]. Who benefits from this unnecessary escalation in violence? And yet simply agreeing in principle to punish those involved would have been enough to calm emotions. The voices being raised are not coming from trade unions making demands, and the head of state is not being asked to meet any political demands. The voices are in unison in their call for the strict application of the laws for delinquents and other criminals involved in events on 18 May 1991. In short, the head of state, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and head of the administration, charged with the implementation of the laws, is being asked to carry out the prerogatives attached to his duties.

Instead of fulfilling these demands, the head of state is hiding behind unscrupulous political calculations by clumsily trying to protect those guilty of assault and rape. Therefore, we wonder about the real reasons why the head of state agreed to set up, subject to certain liabilities, a National Inquiry Commission, if it was known in advance that the investigation results would not lead to punishments being meted out. Was it done so that it could be heard that there were no deaths following the atrocities? Is death the only crime now punishable in the Ivory Coast? Are rape, violation of public freedoms, and acts of barbarism not punishable by our penal and military codes? Was it not General Robert Guei, who is not being punished by the law, who dismissed some poor soldiers and had them thrown in jail yesterday for vandalism at the Yamoussoukro market? Do we have double standards?

In this battle for security, the FPI does not intend to play the role of a referee between progressive forces (trade unions and student movements) and the authorities who are becoming increasingly repressive. The FPI firmly stands as an integral part of the struggle behind the democratic forces. The stakes in the struggle, the defense of freedom, so dictate.

The FPI notes with bitterness that a handful of ultra-reactionaries within the PDCI [Democratic Party of Ivory Coast] have taken control of the situation. It is under its inspiration that all the repression is being carried out, without mercy, on mass media organizations

and journalists (suspension of Phillipe Bouabre, the interrogation of Levy Niamkey, arrest of journalists of the JEUNE DEMOCRATE [THE YOUNG DEMOCRAT], the trial of Marcel Ette, etc.). Has Ivory Coast a police state in which those governing do not care about the respect for legal norms? The kidnapping of Martial Ahipeaud by unknown people is a case in point. The FPI cannot allow such a situation to go on for ever without failing in its mission as a party of struggle for justice, freedom and human rights.

The FPI calls on all democrats, trade unions, mass media organizations, and people of goodwill, even within the PDCI, to unite in an effort to stop the handful of people who want to destroy everything, even the Ivory Coast itself. We call on the president of the Republic to take action while there is still time to spare our country from serious disturbances which could occur. All he needs to do is:

1. Punish the delinquents and criminals of the Yopougon punitive expedition;
2. Call all the interested parties for serious discussions on the problems facing the Ivorian education system.

Finally, the FPI calls on all its supporters to be ready for the watchword when it comes.

[Signed] For the Ivorian Popular Front

Laurent Gbagbo, secretary general.

Opposition on Arrests, FESCI Dissolution

AB1602150592 Paris AFP in French 2333 GMT
15 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 16 Feb (AFP)—Several opposition parties, trade unions, and the Ivorian Human Rights League [LIDHO] "demand the immediate release of Martial Ahipeaud, secretary general of the Federation of University and High School Students of Ivory Coast," FESCI, which is officially dissolved. They also "demand the release of all university and high school students detained arbitrarily" in the wake of demonstrations on 13 February.

LIDHO, the Ivorian Movement of Democratic Women, an association of trade unions, and a group of eight political parties including the Ivorian Workers' Party and the Ivorian Popular Front—the major opposition party—sent a joint statement to AFP today. In the statement they expressed "concern about the systematic use of force to prevent peaceful demonstrations even when law and order is not disrupted or disturbances feared." Those parties and organizations "condemn these blatant human rights abuses committed by the authorities on high school and university students." In the same vein, they "demand exemplary punitive measures against those responsible for the atrocities committed (in 1991) at Yopougon students' residence hall." [passage omitted]

Observers note that this is one of the rare occasions when FPI has taken part in a joint action initiated by all other opposition parties since the coordinating body of democratic left-wing parties collapsed on the eve of the 1990 presidential elections.

Students Present Grievances to Prime Minister

AB1702184292 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 17 Feb 92 p3

[Report by Monique Edjime]

[Text] A delegation of 50 students and representatives of primary and high schools have presented their grievances to the prime minister. Mr. Assamoi Boka was the first to make a statement. He stressed the need for peace and security to be restored to the Ivorian schools and for a national debate to be organized on education as soon as possible." [quotation marks as published]

The university students spokesman, while acknowledging the Ivory Coast's economic difficulties, nonetheless asked the head of state and government to make an extra effort to ensure the construction of a second university, to open more university restaurants, to publish the list of scholarship holders, to grant aid, and to ensure scholarship payments.

High school students especially stressed the need to build new school establishments throughout the country and to provide the necessary infrastructure to make it possible for a larger number of them to be admitted for further studies. In addition, high school students called for a reduction in admission fees, cancellation of enrollment fees for the ordinary and advanced level general certificate for education examinations, and a return to the former advanced level education system with supplementary oral examinations.

At the primary school level, the pupils representative reported on the "disarray" of the children. "All that we want is peace and security at school..."

Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara said he would honestly report their grievances to the president of the Republic.

"You want peace and security," he said. "We strive daily for the defense and restoration of this peace. I am proud to hear the voice of the silent majority finally. I understand you."

Prime Minister Responds

AB1702195392 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 17 Feb 92 p 3

[Statement by Prime Minister Alassane Dramane Ouattara in Abidjan on 15 February]

[Text] Dear brothers, dear sisters and, I would say, my dear children to the age group of the girl who has just spoken with such emotion. If I had a long speech to

make, I would possibly need an hour or two. But, this is not necessary since we understand each other. You are champions of nonviolence, and so is this government; the head of state, even more so. We agree that the Ivory Coast must continue to be a country of peace and tolerance, but also a modern and progressive one.

I have paid special attention to each of your statements. They are full of substance and I find this gratifying, because it shows that you are a mature and responsible youth. This is the image of our youth, that is, a youth that is responsible and conscious of its future; a youth that believes the future belongs to it, and that the future must be built now. As I told you, I understood you. I do not want to make a long speech, but I will faithfully convey to the head of state the various motions that you have read to us.

I will do this with all the loyalty and honesty that I have always maintained while exercising my duties. I would like to have your attention for two minutes, my dear brothers and sisters. As your older brother, it is my duty to tell you the truth. And, what is the truth? The Ivorian school system is in a crisis because of a minority; a minority that is putting fear into the students, as we have heard the young girl say; a minority that sometimes terrorizes teachers, lecturers, and the silent majority.

And, I have just discovered that this silent majority can speak up.... I am happy to hear them speak this morning. I believe that the majority must speak out not only to demand law and order on campus and better conditions for the smooth running of schools, but it must also present its grievances. This is quite normal. We have taken note of your grievances. There are three types of grievances—academic, material, and general. Of course, the head of state will examine them. I am sure he will give instructions to the government, and in conjunction with the ministers concerned, I will see what can be done in light of our current crisis. There is no need to remind ourselves that the world is going through a crisis, especially Africa and therefore, our dear Ivory Coast. There is no miracle solution, each time glass windows are shattered, each time laboratories are ransacked, each time official vehicles are burned, they have to be replaced and that takes money. And, this money is inevitably taken from the funds we have for our youth. This is why I fully agree with you that the violence must cease. This dialogue must be strengthened so that we can find adequate solutions for the Ivorian school system. You also called for a national debate on the school system. I agree with you. Besides, this debate has already started. The ministers in charge of national education have already made some contacts. We are, therefore, going to extend them. In presenting these grievances to us now, you are participating in this debate and I encourage and thank you.

The head of state will thus be fully informed about each of your grievances and we will closely examine what you have said. Meanwhile, I urge you to go back to school. The government will not fail in its mission. What is the

duty of a democratic government? It is to protect minorities, but also, to express the wish of the majority, and you are that majority. You want to go to school? We will take the necessary measures to ensure that the schools operate under the best conditions.

I thank you and wish you a very nice day.

Violence Erupts at 18 Feb Abidjan Demonstrations

AB1802133792 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT
18 Feb 92

[Text] The march organized in Abidjan this morning by the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] ended in confusion and violence. Groups of FPI activists armed with stones, catapults, and clubs scattered themselves throughout the city attacking buildings and vehicles. It was the Plateau District that suffered most from these acts of pillage and vandalism. Here are some examples: At the High Court, the demonstrators entered the court premises and attacked a magistrate. One court hearing was even disrupted and some delinquents took the opportunity to flee. Some offices were later set ablaze.

At the radio station some window panes were smashed, and some vehicles damaged. Around the radio station and the Stabilization Fund office, all vehicles parked along the roads had their windshields smashed. Several other buildings and department stores in the Plateau area were seriously damaged by the demonstrators' stones.

'Several' Opposition Leaders Arrested

AB1802142592 Paris AFP in French 1343 GMT
18 Feb 92

[Text] Abidjan, 18 Feb (AFP)—Several opposition leaders including Laurent Gbagbo, secretary general of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], and Degny Segui, president of the Ivorian Human Rights League, were arrested in Abidjan late this morning. It was learned from various sources. Gbagbo and Segui were arrested following the opposition demonstration that degenerated into acts of violence.

According to these sources—eye-witnesses, opposition activists, and diplomatic sources—several other leaders of the 18 parties, trade unions, and associations who called for this demonstration were also arrested.

The car of 47-year-old Gbagbo, leader of the main opposition party, was seen burned in a street downtown. According to witnesses, he was arrested along with his wife, Simone, also a member of the FPI leadership.

By 1300 the disturbances had ceased downtown which had been cordoned off by the Army. The damage was extensive. Most banks and commercial houses had their window panes smashed. Dozens of cars were damaged. Very few vehicles were plying the streets while, on the

pavements, groups of dumbfounded people commented on the morning's events which, according to all reports, are the worst ever in Abidjan.

The government has announced that it will make an official statement at 1330.

Premier Announces Gbagbo's Arrest

*AB1802151092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1405 GMT
18 Feb 92*

[Statement by Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara to foreign and local reporters in Abidjan following a protest march organized by opposition parties 18 March—live or recorded]

[Text] You, undoubtedly, witnessed a demonstration this morning which degenerated into acts of vandalism, violence, breakages, and arson. I would like to inform you that yesterday, the minister of defense, who was acting as prime minister, received the leader of the opposition Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], to inform him that the application for permission to demonstrate had been received. He advised him, however, to ensure that such a demonstration would take place without violence and without breakages. The leader of that party gave the necessary assurances, and this morning, when the march started, I was informed.

This march started with about 200 or 300 persons, most of whom, I was told, were armed with all sorts of weapons—clubs, stones, axes, and so on. Evidently, they were warned that this could not be allowed if the march was to be peaceful. The itinerary given to the demonstrators was not followed. The demonstrators went to the High Court where they forced open the doors.

I believe you have observed that substantial damage was done to both the ground floor and the first floor of the building. Glass windows were shattered and around the High Court, several dozen vehicles were destroyed. Eight cars were also burned and, moreover, smoke from the burning can be seen everywhere in the city. Also, several buildings were ransacked within the vicinity of the High Court, notably, the Abidjan World Trade Center, the Company for Financial Management of Housing, SOGEFIHA, the Pyramid, and so on.

Consequently, in the face of such a situation, and in the face of such an obvious and blatant offense, several persons including the secretary general of the FPI, have been arrested. Legal action has been set in motion.

I would like to inform the population, both nationals and foreigners—since other buildings belonging to international organizations like the African Development Bank were also damaged; officials of this institution had their cars burned—that the government is taking all necessary measures to ensure the protection of citizens and property, and that Ivory Coast being a country where rule of

law prevails will continue to allow authorized demonstrations. There will be no question, however, of authorizing demonstrations that can lead to violence and breakage and, especially, physical attacks.

Government Communique on Violence

*AB1902104392 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 19 Feb 92 p 24*

[Communique issued by the Ivory Coast Government—place, date not given]

[Text] At the call of some political and trade union organizations, all kinds of demonstrations and marches have been held over the past few days. Today's march organized by the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] in collaboration with other political parties and trade unions, which was presented by the organizers as a peaceful demonstration, was not banned by the government, in keeping with the law, and in respect for legality.

In reality, today's action was a calculated one carried out by participants armed with clubs, pick-axes, iron bars, axes, stones, and so on..., to commit indescribable acts of violence that are unacceptable in our country:

Thus, nearly 100 vehicles were damaged, of which about one dozen were burned; shops, offices, and the High Court building were ransacked.

The government cannot allow this voluntarily induced violence to endanger our multiparty democracy. That is why about 100 persons have been arrested, including the key leaders of certain opposition parties who were caught red-handed.

Justice will be done, and to back up the sentences provided for under the Penal Code, and taking into account these new forms of violence, better adapted provisions have been enacted.

Order No. 92-80 of 17 February 1992 signed by the president of the Republic makes instigators and organizers of demonstrations that lead to violence, assault and battery, destruction and damage, responsible under both penal and civil law for any damage thereby caused.

The government is appealing to the entire population to observe complete serenity despite provocation of all kinds.

FPI Appeals for Mobilization

*AB1902111592 Abidjan LA VOIE in French
19 Feb 92 p 11*

["Appeal to Activists"]

[Text] During the peaceful march organized yesterday by the Ivorian Popular Front, the secretary general of our party, Laurent Gbagbo, and many of our comrades were arrested and savagely beaten.

Every party activist, all party branches and sections, should mobilize themselves and take the initiative to prevail upon the government to free our leader and our comrades within the shortest possible [time]. Despite these arrests, the struggle continues and must continue in order for our country to become a country with the rule of law, and a country of peace.

[Signed] For the FPI General Secretariat

Sangare Abou Dramane

Committee Urges Civil Disobedience

AB1902114392 Abidjan LA VOIE in French No. 136
19 Feb 92 p.11

[Statement issued by the 'Crisis Committee' of the Ivorian Popular Front; date, place not given—first paragraph is LA VOIE introduction]

[Text] Following the 17 and 18 May 1991 Yopougon incidents, a national commission of inquiry was set up as demanded by the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] and other democrats in Ivory Coast. Following a job well done, this commission highlighted the crimes committed by soldiers of the Ivorian Army against students of the Yopougon University hostel. The students were subjected to acts of violence; girls were raped. Against all expectations, the president of the Republic has refused to punish those responsible for these acts and who were even identified by the inquiry commission.

The FPI and democrats of Ivory Coast, in unity of action, held a march on Tuesday, 4 February following which they asked the president of the Republic to mete out appropriate punishment to those responsible, and to force the ministers who had told lies to resign. In the face of the president's refusal to take action, the FPI, the Federation of University and High School Students of Ivory Coast, the Ivorian Human Rights League [LIDHO], and the Federation of Autonomous Trade Unions of Ivory Coast, called on democrats to march on 18 February. This march was brutally suppressed. Leaders of the organizations that called for the march have been arrested. So far, according to our information, those arrested are:

Degny Segui, president of LIDHO; Kadjo Morokro Jean, FPI national secretary in charge of information; Mrs. Laurent Gbagbo, FPI national secretary for training; Dasse Henri, FPI deputy of Gagnoa subprefecture; Lisa Moise, FPI Central Committee member; Molle Molle, FPI deputy of Akoupe; Laurent Gbagbo, FPI general secretary, deputy of Ourahagho, chairman of the FPI parliamentary group. Other members of the party's leadership are nowhere to be found.

Apart from that, today's escalation of violence attained the limit of the tolerable. Major offensive methods were used. Real bullets were fired. There were several wounded....

In answer to that brutal and savage repression, the FPI crisis committee calls on all people of Ivory Coast to follow its order for civil disobedience until the full and total release of our comrades. Grass-roots branches of the party should mobilize themselves throughout the country for the success of this call.

The crisis committee calls on all political and trade union organizations, all associations, and all people to support this action of civil disobedience.

[Signed] The Crisis Committee of the FPI leadership.

Liberia

Taylor Commends ECOMOG on Shooting Incident

AB1802202692 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] The commander in chief, President Charles Gankay Taylor, has commended the high command of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] for acting quickly and amicably resolving the incident on Sunday [16 February] in which an irresponsible major within the Nigerian contingent of the ECOMOG opened fire on an advance NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] presidential escort security vehicle, deflating two tires. The incident reportedly occurred when two advance security vehicles had gone to the joint NPFL-ECOMOG checkpoint minutes before President Taylor was scheduled to tour the frontline.

President Taylor said the situation has now been resolved but has not ruled out the clandestine motive of the ambush being set up by those elements of the Nigerian contingents to have him assassinated, saying within every pile of apples there are bad ones.

The Liberian leader said the field commander of ECOMOG has now replaced the two tires destroyed by the Nigerian military and that all the members of the unit involved in the incident have been removed, saying tension has now lessened. The NPFL leader said he would still make representation of the incident to the chairman of the ECOWAS mediation committee, Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, and the ECOWAS chairman, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

Taylor Alleges Guineans Aiding ULIMO Attack

AB1602145892 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] The commander in chief of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, President Charles Gankay Taylor, has disclosed that 1,000 ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] forces entered Noway Camp in Mano River, Grand Cape Mount County, and are presently in serious combat with NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces. The president said

with the help of God, NPFL forces will contain the situation as it [words indistinct] when ULIMO forces attacked.

He said reports received from the battlefield speak of heavy casualties during the five days of fighting in Noway Camp. The commander in chief said the ULIMO forces are being assisted by Charles Julu; Paul Allen Weah; and Ama Yulu, all members of the late Samuel Doe [words indistinct] and Army. President Taylor also disclosed that ULIMO is being strengthened by Hezekiah Bowen and Amos Sawyer [as heard], who are training men at Camp Schieffelin for combat with the NPFL.

The president also revealed that Guinean soldiers have been killed in combat while assisting ULIMO forces to fight against the NPFL. He said two Army tanks captured from ULIMO belonged to the Guinean Army. The Liberian chief executive meanwhile says that the weapons ULIMO uses to fight in [passage indistinct].

NPFL Resolves 'Differences' With INPFL

*AB1602195092 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] Chief (Bronson Toweh) of Nimba County has described his peace mission to the INPFL [Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia] base in Caldwell in Monrovia as a success. In a report to President Charles Gankay Taylor at the Executive Mansion today, Chief (Toweh) said the leader of the INPFL, Major General Prince Johnson, and special forces commandos of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] had what he called a (?family living) and resolved all differences amongst them. According to Chief (Toweh), General Johnson begged President Taylor's forgiveness. He also apologized to President Taylor for his past mistakes. Chief (Toweh) informed the president that they were well taken care of on the base of Prince Johnson and they were never taken hostage as rumored.

He told the president that General Johnson is now prepared to join forces with the NPFL and has sent a delegation to meet with President Taylor. The INPFL delegation included Colonel (Cooper Miler) and Lieutenant Colonel (Copper Somi).

Meanwhile, President Taylor says he has nothing against the leader of the INPFL, Brigadier General Prince Johnson. The president says he has no wish to cause Prince Johnson any harm but he is still angry with him because the purpose for which they came to Liberia has not been accomplished. President Taylor was speaking today at the Executive Mansion when he received a report from the Council of Elders for Peace in Liberia. The president said there has never been a problem between him and Prince Johnson, saying the problem was between Johnson and his people in Nimba County and he is glad it has been discussed. The Liberian leader said the time has come for the two groups to look

through all problems and unite quickly for better negotiation. The president called on Liberians to erase (?tribal links) and work together for the development of the country. He thanked the Council of Elders headed by Chief (Bronson Toweh) for their efforts to bring peace between the NPFL and the INPFL. He said the mission of the NPFL is not complete and until the mission is accomplished, nobody in any part of this country can feel safe.

Two ILA Assemblymen Expelled for Long Absence

*AB1602093092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 13 Feb 92*

[Text] Two members of the Interim Legislative Assembly (ILA) have been expelled from that body for what the ILA calls transgression of rules of the assembly. Those expelled are Daniel Powell of the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, and Frank Sambola of Grand Cape Mount County.

According to an ILA release issued yesterday, the rule under which the two gentlemen were expelled forbids any member to stay away from a session for more than two weeks without a reasonable excuse.

The ILA's decision was reached yesterday in a special session in compliance with the rules of the assembly which empower the assembly to censor, or punish any of its members who display an act of disloyalty or [for] conduct which brings disrepute to that body.

Since the resumption of session following the Christmas and New Year break, Representatives Powell and Sambola have not reported to work in spite of several announcements issued by the assembly requesting them to do so.

ILA's speaker Bismack Kuyon, meanwhile, has made deputy chief clerk of the ILA, (Mr. Lincoln Bloh), to inform the respective constituencies of the vacancies created as a result of the expulsions.

Mali

Joint Communique Issued on Visit by Compaore

*AB1602100092 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[Communique read by Issa Dominique Konate, minister of external relations, issued in Bamako on 13 February—recorded]

[Text] The two heads of state, Blaise Compaore and Amadou Toumani Toure, reaffirmed their serious commitment to freedom, democracy, and progress. The two heads of state stressed the longstanding ties existing between the peoples of Burkina and Mali in all areas, and reiterated their governments' readiness to work for the

sustained development of brotherly relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries.

To this end, they stressed the need to revitalize the joint commission as part of the general cooperation agreement between the two countries. They gave the appropriate directives for the implementation of decisions and recommendations agreed upon by both sides. The two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the excellent cooperation in the border administration area. Concerning the border demarcation issue, they emphasized the need for both countries to make further efforts in order to achieve this delimitation. The two heads pledged to strengthen the excellent relations of friendship and brotherhood between the Burkinabe and Malian peoples through concrete actions based on mutual assistance, benefits, and solidarity.

Supreme Court Approves Draft Constitution

AB1702145092 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Excerpt] The draft constitution of the Third Republic of Mali was declared approved this morning by the Supreme Court at its first sitting of the year. The ceremony took place in the court premises in the presence of Justice Minister Amadou Modi Diall; the minister of territorial administration, Colonel Birama Sire Traore; and several judges. Here is a report by Oumar Toure:

[Begin recording] It was a simple but highly significant ceremony as it concerned the judicial basis of the Third Republic of Mali. It signifies the formal recognition of the people's approval of the draft Constitution drawn up by the national conference in August 1991, and submitted to a referendum by the Malian people on 12 January. It is true that out of the 5,378,442 registered voters, only 2,661,845 actually voted. Out of these, 2,220,580 voted in favor of the Constitution, while 17,155 voted against it.

In his report to the court, [the chief justice], Mr. Mele Diakite, observed that the number of people who voted is less than half of those who registered, but he made it clear that that this did not affect the quality of the vote, given that citizens are free to either vote or not, as that is also part of democracy. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Niger

Cheiffou Meets Malian Minister, Discuss Security

AB1502203092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Excerpts] This morning Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou met successively with Malian Defense Minister Kanfougouna Kone, who brought him a message from President Amadou Toumani Toure; Mrs. Marguerite Contade, the regional delegate of the Red Cross; and Ali

Oumar Diallo, UN Development Fund's representative in Niger. [passage omitted] After the audience, Minister Kone made a statement to Dramane Maiga:

[Begin recording] [Kone] I have brought a message from President Toumani Toure to his brother, Niger's prime minister, on the relations of friendship and good-neighborliness between Mali and Niger.

[Maiga] Mr. Minister, a few days ago Radio France-Inter reported that the Niger Army has infiltrated [as heard] Malian territory. Can you confirm this report?

[Kone] Well, you know that we have no evidence. But (?you are aware) that both countries are confronted by acute, worrisome security problems. We believe that Mali and Niger, just like other countries in the subregion, hold frequent consultations on how to solve these problems. It is certain that we are duty bound to find (?a solution to all these questions). I repeat, I cannot confirm the report. [end recording]

Refugees Involved in Chad Clashes To Be Detained

AB1502181592 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] Ibrahim Komma, secretary of state for interior, and a Chadian official delegation have concluded their working visit to Diffa Department. The Chadian delegation is led by Defense Minister Nadjita Beassoumal. Both delegations met with Chadian refugees at Nguigmi and Diffa. Here is our reporter Mena Hassa with more details:

[Begin recording] During the meetings, Mr. Komma made a point of recalling that Niger could not be used by a band of outlaws to destabilize Chad. He said that in the wake of the recent incidents in the Lake Chad district, the Niger Government has decided to take firm measures. In this connection, all Chadian refugees that took part in the recent fighting will be detained because they violated the rules governing hospitality by engaging in destabilization activities against the Chadian Government.

Mr. Komma said that any Chadian refugee wishing to go home can now do so freely and easily because the Chadian Government is prepared to make an aircraft available for the Diffa-Ndjamena trip. The Niger Government will assemble in Diffa all those who do not want to go home and find a destination for them. It will be recalled that over 5,000 Chadians sought refuge in Diffa in December 1990. Since their arrival, Niger has generously treated them on humanitarian grounds, but due to the scarcity of its resources, the government has sought the assistance of the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The secretary of state made it a point to reiterate that Niger is still prepared to offer its good offices to help find a solution to the Chadian problem.

The Chadian defense minister thanked the Niger Government for its efforts to reconcile Chadians, and reminded his compatriots in Niger that the democratization process initiated in Chad required the contribution of all Chad's children. The Chadian delegation also included Tourism and Environment Minister Adoum Togoï and Secretary of State for Interior Ngoumai Djari. [end recording]

Nigeria

Chad's Deby Arrives, Meets With Babangida

AB1702174692 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] President Idriss Deby of Chad, who arrived in Abuja today, is holding bilateral talks with President Ibrahim Babangida on the situation in Chad and illegal activities of rebels along Chad-Nigeria border.

President Deby is expected to leave for home later today.

Ends Visit; Communique Issued

AB1802170292 Dakar PANA in English 1051 GMT
18 Feb 92

[Text] Abuja, 18 Feb (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria and Chad have agreed to meet periodically to discuss their common border problems to guarantee harmony. According to a communique issued in Abuja Monday by Presidents Ibrahim Babangida and Chad's Idris Deby at the end of the latter's one-day working visit to Nigeria, the administrative heads of the border of both countries are expected to conduct the meetings. The communique said that there would also be periodic consultations between the security agencies on both sides of the border to lessen tension generally.

On economic co-operation between the two countries, the two presidents directed their officials to meet in order to reactivate their agreement on economic, scientific and technical co-operation, and that the joint commission provided under the agreement be convened as soon as possible. The two leaders also urged the private sector in the two countries to work closely together to identify joint projects and promote other meaningful commercial exchanges.

To hasten the early and full realization of the goal of an African economic community, they urged other African countries to expedite action individually and collectively in integrating their economies. Babangida, who is the current OAU chairman, and Col. Deby, also reviewed the international situation and expressed concern over the continued crippling effects of [the] debt burden on their economies, and urged the international community to assist them with relevant and more meaningful financial support.

They welcomed UN efforts to restore peace and stability in Somalia, and urged the organisation not to relent in its efforts until the quest for peace was achieved.

The two leaders called for a peaceful settlement of regional disputes and the creation of a political climate conducive to socio-economic growth and development, and accordingly, welcomed the progress made in resolving the Liberian conflict.

Deby has since left for home.

Chad Opposition Seeks Babangida's Help With Deby

AB1802060592 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 17 Feb 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] As you have heard, Chad's President Idriss Deby has been on a one-day visit to Nigeria today. He has held several hours of talks with President Babangida in Abuja centering on the issue of Chadian rebel activity on their common border.

Meanwhile, in Lagos a Chadian rebel spokesman has appealed to the Nigerian leader to help them mediate with President Deby. From Lagos, David Bamford reports:

[Begin Bamford recording] President Deby arrived in Abuja to cheers from a crowd, many of them civil servants under instruction to attend the welcoming ceremony at the city gate. Diplomatic sources said the Nigerian Government wanted to take the opportunity of President Deby's visit to convince him that Nigeria was not supporting the rebels.

A few weeks ago, Chad claimed that a serious rebel incursion at the end of December was launched from Nigerian territory. But Nigeria denied this. Since the allegation though, security forces in Nigeria's north-eastern Borno State, to where hundreds of Chadian refugees fled, have arrested at least 50 suspected rebels.

A rebel spokesman currently in Lagos, Ibrahim Malla of the Western Armed Forces faction, has criticized the arrests. He called on President Babangida, in his role as OAU chairman, to arbitrate between the two sides.

President Deby, on the other hand, wants Nigerian help in crushing the rebel threat. He has called for the setting up of joint border patrols involving both the Nigerian and Chadian Army. If the Nigerians are able to seal the frontiers to prevent rebel cross-border activity, then rebels' only option other than to stand their ground in Chad is to operate from the Republic of Niger. But last week the Niger Government announced its intention to expel all Chadian refugees. [end recording]

Progress Reported in Border Talks With Cameroon

*AB1602145092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] Nigeria and Cameroon are making steady progress in their negotiations to resolve the frequent skirmishes along their common border. Announcing this at a media briefing in Abuja yesterday, the vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, commended the Cameroonian Government for its cooperation. He remarked that the Cameroonians had demonstrated tremendous sincerity at recent meetings of the two countries. The vice president expressed the hope that the new spirit would continue.

Military Cooperation Accord With The Gambia

*AB1502200592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 15 Feb 92*

[Text] A memorandum of understanding on military matters was signed in Lagos today between Nigeria and the Republic of the Gambia. Under the accord, officers and men of the Nigerian Army will assist in the command, training, and development of the Gambian national army. For details, here is Okehi Ikwakor:

[Begin Ikwakor recording] The memorandum of understanding aims at providing extensive and intensive training for the armed forces of The Gambia, in order to bring it to a strong and enviable position. A delegation from The Gambia had been in the country for the past six days to put finishing touches with its Nigerian counterpart to the memorandum. The chief of the defense staff and minister of defense, General Sani Abacha, signed the agreement for Nigeria while the Gambian minister of external affairs, Alhaji Omar Sey, signed on behalf of his country.

Gen. Abacha said on the occasion that the event was a good example of how friendly African countries should be. He pointed out that the example of the United Youths has shown that a united African country was the only guarantee for the survival of the continent, both economically, socially, and militarily. This, he said, was why Nigeria had been committing considerable resources to the success of the Economic Community of West African States.

The minister of external affairs of The Gambia, Alhaji Omar Sey, expressed satisfaction with the growing level of cooperation between Nigeria and The Gambia. He pointed out that The Gambia attaches great importance to her relations with Nigeria based on mutual respect, admiration, understanding, and solidarity. Alhaji Omar attributed the growth in the relationship between his country and Nigeria to what he described as the visionary leadership of President Ibrahim Babangida and his Gambian counterpart, Sir Dawda Jawara. [end recording]

Vice President Cited on Drug Chief, Other Issues

*AB1502203592 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 14 Feb 92*

[Text] The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, says the suspended chairman of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, Mr. Fidelis Oyakhilome, may be reabsorbed [as heard] if all allegations of the drug scandal of Jennifer Maduikwe are found to be untrue. At his weekly news briefing in Abuja today, the vice president says this does not mean that Mr. Oyakhilome will go back to his former job now occupied by Fulani Ojafor.

Also commenting on the former chief of air staff, Air Marshal Nuraini Yusuf, Admiral Aikhomu said the officer voluntarily retired from the service.

On the fate of Chadian rebels recently arrested in Nigeria, the vice president said the Federal Government will not repatriate them unilaterally.

Jigawa Governor Urges Calm After Election Voided

*AB1502181092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 12 Feb 92*

[Text] Governor Alhaji Ali Sa'ad Birnin-Kidu of Jigawa State has appealed for calm and to avoid any acts capable of leading to violence following the nullification of his election last Monday [10 February]. The governor stated this in a special broadcast to the people in Dutse.

Alhaji Ali Sa'ad said as peace-loving citizens of the state, the people should continue to perform their legitimate duties and activities and that he had already appealed against the judgment to demonstrate his faith in the judiciary. The election petition tribunal, which was presided over by Mr. Justice Ebenezer Craig at Birninkebbi on Monday, nullified the governor election following a petition challenging the exercise by the defeated NRC [National Republican Convention] governorship candidate, Alhaji Buba Aliyu.

Sierra Leone**Report on Government Troops-Rebel Fighting**

*AB1702122492 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 16 Feb 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The frontlines in Sierra Leone's rebel war in the eastern and southeastern regions of the country move back and forward with little sign of either side getting the upper hand. It seems the rebels, led by Foday Sankoh, regularly capture a number of strategic points only to lose them weeks later to government troops. Christo Johnson has been traveling in the war zone and talking to Army officers about the situation, and he telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] A senior military officer told me that government troops have recaptured six of the villages in Konor District in the Eastern Region. The situation in these areas is still tense, forcing the government to declare them as military zones. The towns are (Konjor), Kainkordu, Jagbwema, Woama, Sukudu, (Manjama), and Gandorhun. But the military officer conceded that rebels are still in control of about five towns and villages which are all in the Sowa and Bane Chiefdoms.

I spoke to a displaced chief from Bane Chiefdom, Paramount Chief Al Hadj Sam Niandemoke. He said the military had earlier told them that Mbane had been liberated so he and his people returned to the area only to find they were attacked again by rebels. The chief said his people tried to escape, but most of them were killed.

In Koindu town, I visited the government hospital where wounded soldiers still lie around in military uniforms. One of the soldiers had bullet wounds all over his body and his left wrist had been amputated. One doctor, Sidke Bangoura, told me that the seriously injured are taken to Freetown because of the lack of facilities in Koindu town. Dr. Bangoura told me: See for yourself, we have an X-ray unit but we do not have electricity so we cannot use the X-ray unit. Dr. Bangoura added that they did not even have an ambulance, and sometimes they also run out of drugs.

According to Dr. Bangoura, there is less fighting now than there was in December. I think the situation was not as bad as in December when I had to be on special duty to attend to war victims, Dr. Bangoura said.

The war has also displaced a lot of people in the Konor District, many of whom, including children, are dying everyday of starvation and malnutrition. [end recording]

Senegal

Casamance Peace Commission Holds Meeting

AB1502171092 Dakar PANA in French 1212 GMT
12 Feb 92

[Text] Ziguinchor, 12 Feb (APS-SEN/PANA)—Yesterday in Ziguinchor, Ousmane Tanor Dieng, the president's permanent undersecretary, opened the meeting of the commission set up to promote peace in Casamance, southern Senegal.

During the closed-door session, Mr. Dieng reaffirmed that commission members enjoyed full freedom in managing and following up the implementation of accords and regulations on questions pertaining to peace in the Senegalese region where separatist tendencies often surface.

In this regard, he read a letter from President Abdou Diouf, which he presented to Antonio Dacunha, the Guinea-Bissau consul in Ziguinchor, whose country is

the mediator in the Casamance problem. In the letter, the Senegalese president expressed his satisfaction with "the commendable performance of the commission." He further expressed "full confidence in, and encouragement to the commission."

He also said he will "continue to support all initiatives and decisions that will help solve the problems confronting us."

The Senegalese Government is represented on the commission by the Ziguinchor regional governor, an Army colonel, police inspectors, and a commander and a colonel of the gendarmerie, while the Movement of the Casamance Democratic Forces is represented by a seven-member delegation.

Togo

Government Delegation, Political Leaders Meet

AB1802095592 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT
17 Feb 92

[Text] A government delegation met in Lome this morning with political leaders to discuss the electoral timetable. Electoral problems were at the center of their deliberations, namely the electoral timetable, the participation of Togolese living abroad, and the issue of neutral foreign observers who will be in charge of monitoring the elections.

At the beginning of the meeting, Jean Degli, minister delegate at the prime minister's office in charge of relations with the High Council of the Republic and government spokesman, submitted the electoral timetable drafted by the government for approval by the political party leaders. According to this timetable, the registration of voters begins on 29 February and ends on 28 March. By that time, the voters' lists would have already been updated. Concerning the legislative elections, these will take place on 17 and 31 May while the presidential elections have been slated for 14 and 28 June. It is worth explaining that this timetable was not immediately accepted and was discussed at length.

Some political leaders, raising the difficulties involved in such a task, stressed the need to extend these dates taking into account the troubles and agitations which, to some extent, have disturbed and slowed down the smooth running of the transition. In their opinion, the electoral timetable must be readjusted by extending the dates.

Another item on the agenda was the participation in the elections of Togolese living abroad. Foreign Minister Abdou Toure Cheaka raised a number of issues which would make their participation difficult; first, their number followed by the structures to be set up to ensure the smooth running of these elections. All these difficulties have made the holding of the elections abroad quite risky. Conclusion: In order to avoid fraud, those living abroad will not be allowed to vote.

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